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UNITED STATES TO SEND FINAL NOTE ON SUBMARINES

President and Cabinet Most Resentful of German Conduct

A DIFFICULT CRISIS

East Would Support Severance of Relations; West Uncertain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, April 12.—The German Note to the United States admits the torpedoing of the Englishman, Eagle-point, Manchester Engineer and Berwindale and tries to justify the sinking of these vessels under the rules of war. The Note further states that a German submarine torpedoed a steamship in the vicinity of the Sussex, but evidence indicates that the vessel was not the Sussex.

The Note says that the captain of the submarine made a drawing of the vessel torpedoed, which does not resemble the s.s. Sussex. Therefore, Germany is of opinion that that steamer was the victim of a mine and, in corroboration, declares that the German naval forces destroyed 26 floating mines that day.

Regarding the four other ships mentioned, the Note says that they disregarded signals to halt and the commanders of the German submarines assured themselves of the safety of their crews in the boats before sinking the vessels.

Officials at Washington, commenting on the Note, say that compilations of the evidence in connection with disasters due to submarines since the sinking of the s.s. Lusitania are being made for another Note to Germany, which will be the final word of the United States.

Cabinet Is Resentful

London, April 13.—The amazing situation in the United States with regard to the relations between the United States and Germany is emphasised by newspaper correspondents at Washington, who point out that, while President Wilson and his Cabinet are most resentful at Germany's conduct, they hesitate to break off relations, because they know that the country is opposed to war.

It is certain that the Eastern States will support the Cabinet in such a step, but the attitude of the West is not known. A dangerous quantity is that the westerners appear to have forgotten the war in Europe and their papers devote pages to the Mexican war and only an inch or so to the fighting at Verdun.

The Swedish steamer Murjek (4,146 tons) has been sunk.

The Dutch steamer Colombia (Koninklijde West Indische; built 1915) has struck a mine in the Channel. She has arrived at Gravesend.

The Russian sailing vessel Imperator has been sunk. Nine of the crew have been saved, some of them being injured.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Apr. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 20
Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia Apr. 21
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos, . . . Apr. 22

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia Apr. 21
Per C.M. s.s. China ..... Apr. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Apr. 22
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle Apr. 28

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya Apr. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Apr. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Apr. 30
Per P. & O. s.s. Namur . . . May 1

Mails to Arrive:—

The French Mail of March 19 is due at Hongkong on April 18 and here on April 22. Left Colombo on April 6 per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

The American mail is due to arrive here today at noon, per R. M. s.s. Monteagle.

Germans Design Attack On Hill 304, But French Guns Keep Them Within Trenches

Action Degenerates to Bombardment; Footing Secured in British Ypes-Pilken Defences But Not Retained

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 13.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: There was a violent continuous bombardment west of the Meuse, Hill 304, the Esnes district and Mort Homme and moderate artillery activity east of the Meuse. There was no infantry action during the course of the day.

Our artillery was active in the region of Langemarck, in Belgium. Our destructive fire wrecked the enemy's trenches west of Parvillers, in the region of Roye.

We exploded four counter-mines in the Argonnes and occupied the southern lips of two craters, after a grenade-action.

The night was calm at Verdun. The communique this afternoon stated that a German attack was prepared at dusk, yesterday, against Hill 304, but it was unable to leave the enemy's trenches.

Our curtain-fire and enfilading fire from our neighboring batteries, on the German columns assembled in Malancourt Wood, appears to have rendered the operation abortive.

Continuous Bombardment

The communique in the evening reported: West of the Meuse, there was a continuous bombardment of Hill 304 and the Mort Homme to Cumieres front, moderate artillery activity east of the Meuse and in Woevre and no infantry action. The day was quiet on the rest of the front.

London, April 13.—The official communique from British headquarters yesterday reported: Last night, we made a successful small raid on the enemy's trenches near Richebourg La Voue, killing ten Germans.

Yesterday evening, the enemy made three successive attacks west of the Ypres-Pilken road. The first attack gained a footing in our trenches, but the enemy were quickly driven out.

The other attacks were repulsed, leaving 25 dead and three prisoners in front of our trenches. We bombarded the enemy's trenches in this area, today.

There was considerable artillery activity north-west of Wytschaete and some shelling about Souchez, Carency and Calonne. There was heavy hostile shelling behind St. Eloi, but little shelling on our front line and craters.

Canadians' Gallantry

It is now established that the gallant fighting of the Canadians in this neighborhood inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, last week.

The communique today reported: On Tuesday night, the enemy raided our trenches near La Boisselle, after a heavy bombardment, largely with tear-shells, but were driven out. We lost a few men taken prisoners.

Last night, the enemy attacked three times and reached our trenches north-east of Carnoy, but were driven back, leaving some dead in our trenches. A few men working on our front wire are missing.

There was some shelling today about Souchez, Carency, Hohenzollern Redoubt and St. Eloi. We retaliated.

The enemy today exploded a small mine in Hohenzollern. No damage was done. There was trench-mortar activity on this section and at Arras today.

The Germans claim a total of 35,876 unwounded prisoners taken in their operations against Verdun from February 21 to April 10. This exceeds the total French dead, wounded or prisoners. The latter does not exceed 17,000.

Germans Conquer Ground In the Caillette Forest

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, April 12.—Western theater. —Near La Boiselle, north-east of Albert, a small German detachment brought back from a night enterprise against the British position 29 prisoners and one machine-gun. The Germans suffered no losses.

West of the Meuse, the French attacked, without success, the German lines north-east of Avocourt. Otherwise, the French only showed a lively artillery activity.

On the east bank of the Meuse, three French counter-attacks, delivered against the Pepper Hill ridge, which were prepared by a most violent fire, only cost the French enormous losses and brought them no advantages. Twice the French were unable to cross the district of the German curtain-fire; the third attack broke down near the German barricades, before the machine-gun fire. In the Caillette forest, the Germans conquered ground, step by step, against the most tenacious resistance.

In an air-fight, a French aeroplane was brought down near Ornes, in the Woevre Plain; the pilot was dead.

Headquarters, April 13.—Western theater.—Yesterday, weather conditions were unfavorable for observation and hampered the fighting activity. Nevertheless, on both sides of the Meuse, in the Woevre Plain and on the Cote, south-east of Verdun, the artillery was active.

South-east of Albert, a German patrol captured 17 men in a British trench.

The French attacked, without result, in the district of Pais-a-l'Aisne, north-east of Compiegne.

Carranza Requests U.S. Troops Be Withdrawn

Fulfilled Object, He Says, In Dispersing Villa Bandits; He'll Maintain Pursuit

Reuter's Service

Washington, April 13.—The Mexican Government has asked that the American troops be withdrawn from Mexican territory and the pursuit of Villa left to the Mexican Constitutionalist army, as the Americans have fulfilled their object of dispersing the bandits.

£2,000,000 of German Securities Captured

Seized in Mails From Holland; Will Be Dealt With By Prize Court

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 13.—In the House of Commons, today, Sir Edward Grey stated that the face value of the enemy securities seized in the mails from Holland to America totalled, approximately, £2,000,000. They will be dealt with by the Prize Court similarly to other German exports. Various neutral countries have protested against the seizures and discussion with them is proceeding.

India Should Help More--Morning Post

Urges Her To Take Up Large Share of the Imperial War Debt

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 13.—The Morning Post, in an editorial on Indian finances, says: No-one would guess from the text of the financial statement that India was engaged in war. It is not good for India to be too well sheltered during this season of effort and sacrifice.

How should she best help? The idea of a war loan is now out of the question from local circumstances, but why should not India follow the excellent example of Nigeria, which has assumed responsibility for £6,000,000 as her share of the Imperial war debt after the war.

India could take up twenty, thirty or forty times that amount and we are persuaded that the feeling of the people of India is for more generous co-operation in the war.

The Weather

Overcast and gloomy weather, with rain. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 59.0 and the minimum 51.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 55.6 and 43.6.

Type of Trench Mortar Used in French Defense

This recent picture of a first line French trench in the east of France, shows a trench bomb-throwing cannon or mortar. The hand grenades used at the beginning of the war have gradually given way to the bomb thrown by these small mortars which are more certain in their aim and have farther carrying power than the human arm.

B.A.T. BUYS FOUR SHIPS TO PUT ON PACIFIC RUN

Forms Another Big Addition To Service To and From America

On the heels of the announcement that the Pacific Mail line would resume sailings to this coast it has been learned that the British-American Tobacco Company has acquired a fleet of steamers that is soon to be put in service. Four big modern freight boats are to be put on the run first.

An agent for the B.A.T. steamer line has already been appointed at Shanghai.

The inauguration of this service was definitely determined on some time ago. It is expected that advices will arrive within two weeks that will give the names of the steamers and the schedules for their sailings. Steamers have been bought by the company for the primary purpose of solving for them the problem that has arisen out of the shortage of tonnage on the Pacific; but it is understood that the boats will also be available for other firms.

These four steamers will be a timely addition to the American lines now operating. The Pacific Mail has announced through W. R. Grace and Company that they are to put three big steamers on the run between San Francisco and the Far East within two months. In this matter Grace and Company are closely associated with the gigantic American International Corporation of New York. It will mean the addition in all of seven ships, or about two boats a month.

Powerless to Effect Real Aerial Reform Says Lord Montagu

Two Services Lack Unity; Aviation Branch Ought To Be Made Imperial

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 12.—Lord Montagu, speaking at Birmingham, stated that he and Lord Derby had resigned from the Air Committee because it was powerless to effect real reform. He emphasised the lack of unity between the army and the navy on air questions.

He had submitted a scheme to the Cabinet for the establishment of a board of aviation. He was of opinion that the war would be decided largely in the air and a great air service must not only be national but Imperial.

Gt. Britain Justifies Seizure of Enemies On Board s.s. China

Claims They Were Engaged In Clandestine Arms Trade, Besides Plotting

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 12.—Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has made a strong reply to the American representations regarding the removal of 38 Austrians, Germans and Turks from the s.s. China, near Shanghai. He justifies the seizure, on the ground that they were engaged in a clandestine trade in arms and plotting against the British and adds that there are no limits to Germany's illegal schemes to seek victory.

Sir Edward Grey is of opinion that, in view of what has happened in America, the United States will not be disposed to maintain that the seizure was not justifiable.

C. M. BOATS CAPTURED

A Chefoo telegram reports:—Two of the China Merchants steamers have been captured by a Chinese torpedo-boat. It is stated that the steamers will be employed to transport northern forces for Fukien or Chekiang.—*Eastern News Agency.*

ITALIAN HYDROPLANES' DARING ACHIEVEMENT

Bombard Adriatic Coast, Destroy Signal Station And Pier, Wreck Arsenal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, April 13.—An official communique relates a remarkable exploit by four Italian hydroplanes. After bombarding a point on the enemy coast in the Lower Adriatic and chasing the sentries, they alighted on the sea, landed, set fire to a signal station, destroyed the telegraphs, exploded a magazine, destroyed a pier, then returned to their machines and flew back to their base, unmolested.

An Italian airship bombed the station of Nabresina and returned unscathed, despite a furious anti-aircraft fire.

UNRULY NON-COMBATANTS

Conscientious Objectors Who Disobeyed Orders Are Jailed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 13.—A district court-martial has sentenced two privates belonging to the non-combatant corps to two years' imprisonment, with hard labor, for disobeying commands, showing wilful defiance to authority and persistent disobedience when cautioned.

Why Is This Important?

The China Press Takes Your "Auto" Ad Home

After all, **the woman** is having a lot to say nowadays about buying the automobile.

That is why you should place your "Auto for Sale" ad in THE CHINA PRESS.

THE CHINA PRESS is the **home newspaper** of Shanghai, and this means to that extent the woman's newspaper of Shanghai.

Through THE CHINA PRESS you are sure to get the attention of the mistress of the house and at the same time the **man** of the house **after he has reached his home.**

Give THE CHINA PRESS your "Auto" ad.

LIANG CHI-CHIAO IS NOT DEAD; MESSAGE AN AMBIGUOUS ONE

His Agent and Many Others Murdered During Party Conference

VIOLENT QUARREL

Use Their Revolvers; Riflemen Outside Fire on Them; Troops Out of Hand

RIOTING IN CANTON

Citizens Massacred by Soldiers Who Rush About Shooting at Random

Reuter's Shanghai office have sent out the following with reference to the assassinations at Canton:

The message dated Canton April 13, accidentally read ambiguously.

Liang Chi-chiao was not assassinated. It was Tong Kok-tun (representing Luk Yin-ting and Liang Chi-chiao), who was assassinated, with the other persons mentioned.

Disagreed at Conference

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, April 14.—The China Mail reports that representatives of the political parties in Canton held a meeting, yesterday, at Dutch Folly, for the purpose of solving the present situation. The members of the conference violently disagreed and some of them used their revolvers. Some people outside, who were armed with rifles, fired into the room.

It is reported that Tong Kok-tun (Kuk Ying-ting's representative), Wang Kwang-ting (the Chief of Police) and Tam Shou-kwei (Tom Din-yu) were killed and Chu Chien, the leader of the Progressive party, seriously wounded.

The Captain of a river steamer, writing from Canton, on the 12th, to the Hongkong Daily Telegraph, states that he was coming up the front reach, when he noticed a large number of military house-boats lining the Bund, three or four deep, filled with a miscellaneous crowd of soldiers, some in light yellow khaki and others in dungaree blue. Eastward of the River Police Island, there were several gun-boats and glorified armed launches, swinging to their anchors, each flying a white piece of muslin, with characters printed thereon meaning: "May the Republic live 10,000 years!"

Soldiers Run Amok

Suddenly, about three o'clock in the afternoon, a few soldiers came running along, discharging their rifles. More soldiers poured out from the boats and soon hundreds of them were running, seemingly aimlessly, firing promiscuously in all directions.

Here and there, a venturesome pedestrian dropped. Some picked themselves up and sought shelter, others were kicked, bayonetted and clubbed, without apparent reason.

A large steam launch fired on the soldiers, who replied. A gun-boat started to use a couple of quick-firers. When the steam launch touched the Bund, her crew rushed below and a squad of soldiers boarded her and fired point-blank into the engine-room and cabin.

The writer saw one man run through with a bayonet and, later, half-a-dozen of the crew were prodded, clubbed and dragged along the Bund and taken on board a house-boat. At 3.30 p.m., all was quiet again.

When Chinese attempted to cross the Bund, about 20 to 30 soldiers crowded around and clubbed, kicked and otherwise maltreated them. One well-dressed Chinese received brutal treatment.

The soldiers, after extracting some banknotes from him, hit him across the shins with the butts of their rifles. When he jumped into the river and began to swim, twenty-five soldiers fired at the man, until he sank, riddled with bullets.

Flight To Hongkong

There is an abnormal influx of Cantonese into Hongkong. The

steamer Heungshan brought in a record number of passengers this afternoon.

Profiting by the present political situation, robbers are over-running the North River districts, burning and plundering. The yamen of Ying-tak city has been burnt and the magistrate captured.

The rebels at Canton captured the China Merchants s.s. Kwanglee (2,359 tons), but have since released her. The Governor-General has telegraphed to the Hongkong office of the China Merchants Company to despatch the s.s. Toonan (1,537 tons) to Swatow, to embark troops for Canton.

The Swatow correspondent of the Hongkong Daily Press writes:—"There arrived from Chaoyang, on the 10th, a newly formed army of 200 to 300 jail-birds, whom the rebels liberated and enrolled as recruits. From a spectacular point of view, they were more than shabby.

"Some were without hats, some barefooted and others almost in rags. Several carried bombs, while the rest, though they had rifles, were without ammunition.

London Hears Worst

Reuter's Service

London, April 12.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, said that the unrest in China shows no signs of diminishing. The situation varies from day to day, but there is no indication of any danger to foreigners.

Hsu Proposes Assembly

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, April 14.—Hsu Shih-chang, Secretary of State, at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet proposed the enlargement of provincial rights, an early convocation of the National Assembly, as well as the establishment of self-government in every district. All the Ministers agreed with the proposal.

Liu Kuan-hsiung, Minister of Navy, recalled by a wireless message, returned to Peking, yesterday, but he left Peking again, allegedly for Fuchow.

Hsiung Hsi-ling has telegraphed to the Government that he is unable to proceed to Changsha, owing to illness and that he is staying at Changte.

Dr. Yen Hui-ching, Chinese Minister to Berlin, by a mandate of the President has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden.

Police Were Assassins

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) carries the following despatches:

A Canton telegram reports:—On the 12th instant, while the republicans and Lung Chi-kwang's representatives were having a conference at the office of the water police on the island of Hachu, the guards of that office suddenly fired into the room where the conference was being held and killed Tang Chiao-tung, Wang Kwang-lin, Tang Hsueh-kwei and another Republican and Hsu-chin escaped. The representatives of Lung Chi-kwang had no casualties.

The reason for such a rash act is not known. It is suspected that the act was effected at the instigation of four so-called loyal followers of Lung Chi-kwang. All the foreigners and Chinese of Canton are very indignant at such barbarous conduct.

The reported American loan to the Peking Government has the nature of a political loan though apparently it is an industrial loan, therefore the Quintuple Bankers are considering measures to get the pledge of the Peking Government and a full explanation about it.

Szechuen To Change?

A Chunkking telegram states:—General Chao Hsun, the Commander of the 1st Division of the Szechuen army, has wired to the Peking Government to the effect that as the post of the Emperor has been cancelled, why is it necessary to have any title? The people at Chungking, both foreigners and Chinese, consider this to be proof that the independence of Szechuen is very imminent.

A Kiukiang telegram reports:—Kiangsi declared independence on April 13.

The declaration of independence of Chekiang was promulgated on the afternoon of the 12th in the name of Chu Yung-kwang, provisional Tutuh, and peace is prevailing generally. General Chu Jui's destination is still unknown.

The China Times says that, on the morning of April 12th, Chekiang declared independence and the armies and police elected General Tung Pao-hsan, the Commander of the 12th Brigade, the Tutuh of the province of Chekiang, and Hsia Chiao, the Chief of the Police, as the Commander-in-chief. Order is properly maintained. The people are quite pleased.

The declaration of independence has been wired to all the prefectures under the name of Tutuh Tung Pao-hsuan, the Commander-in-Chief Hsia Chiao, as well as that of Hsu Tso-chun, the Chief of Water Police.

After the independence of Chekiang, Wu Fong remains as Chief of the Board of Finance. Over twenty revolutionaries were released from the military prison at Hangchow in the morning of April 12th.

General Chao Feng-chi, the Commander of an Independent Brigade at Ningpo with his men went to Shaohsin and the independence of Shaohsin was declared on the morning of the 12th. At Ningpo the Chief of General Chao's staff and Wang Ao, the Chief of Police, jointly attended the declaration of independence.

Kashing and Huchow have declared independence through General Lo Keeng-wong, the Commissioner of Defence, and Colonel Pu Chi-jung, the Commander of the 21st Regiment and they have sent troops to Kashan to defend the border of Kiangsu and Chekiang.

General Chu Jui, the Chiangchun, Chu Jung-kwang, the Civil Governor, General Ye Hsiao-ching, the Commander of the 6th Division, General Ye Huang-hua, the Commander of the 11th Brigade and the Chief of the Staff of the Chiangchun Kin Hua-lin are arrested but one report says that General Ye Hsiao-ching has gone to Shanghai.

Demand Fukien Independence

The Fukienese in Shanghai yesterday sent another telegram to the General and Governor of Fukien urging them to declare independence.

Siangyangfu Independent

Last evening at 7 o'clock the Shanghai Min Yi Pao received the following telegram from its correspondent at Hankow: "Siangyangfu in Hupeh has declared independence. Li Tieng-chai, Commander of the 5th Division, is elected Commander-in-Chief of the independent army."

Oppose American Loan

A mass meeting was held last night by leading Shanghai Chinese to discuss the new loan of $20,000,000 gold to Yuan Shih-k'ai's government by an American syndicate. Mr. Tang Shao-yi was appointed to negotiate the matter with the American bankers. As republicans they declared they would refuse to recognise the loan.

Prof. Jenks' Experience

Prof. J. W. Jenks returned from Hangchow late Thursday evening after an exciting trip. He went to Hangchow on Tuesday to deliver a lecture at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. there. The next day Hangchow declared independence and the train service was suspended. Through the assistance of friends there he was able to secure a hand-car on which he rode to Sungkiang and there took train for Shanghai. Prof. Jenks said that everything was quiet along the line. There were a large number of soldiers all along the way.

The professor addressed the teachers of the Y.M.C.A. School of Commerce last night on "A Business Education."

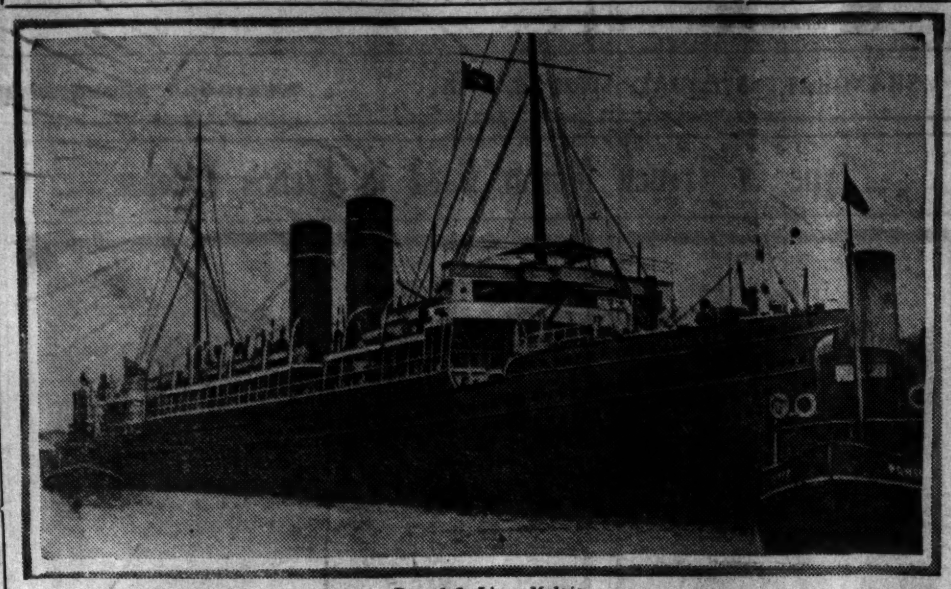
Shanghai To Be Neutral

The Chinese of Shanghai were somewhat less disturbed in mind yesterday. They received notification from the military and civil authorities that a decision had been reached to keep Shanghai out of the present trouble. The decision was made at a meeting held at the City Magistrate's yamen on Thursday afternoon at which many prominent men were present. The opinion of the meeting was that Shanghai should be neutral as between the two warring factions.

The Shell Mystery

We are authoritatively informed that the two shells that fell in the settlements this week were not fired from guns at the Woosung Forts and were not of 10-inch caliber. We are also informed that there are no guns at Woosung capable of shelling Shanghai.

British Liner on Which 151 Lives Were Lost



P. and O. Liner Maloja

The latest estimate of lives lost on the Peninsular and Oriental liner Maloja, which struck a mine and sank within half an hour, two miles off Dover, is 151. Of the total complement of 411 passenger and crew on the vessel only 260 are known to have been saved. The Maloja sank two miles off Dover, in plain view of people on shore. The vessel went down in half an hour.

Half an hour after the Maloja foundered the tanker Empress of Fort William hit a mine half a mile away and went down, her crew being saved.

There have been many reports that mines were being put in the channel by specially constructed German submarines. Some of them have been laid in the Straits of Dover and some at the mouth of the Thames a Dutch steamer recently having been damaged off North Foreland, and the Mecklenburg, a Dutch mail steamer, being sunk but with no loss of life.

Russian Night Attack On Germans Defeated

Another Assault Near Baronovitchi Is Also Repulsed; Italians Held Up

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, April 12.—Eastern theater.—Near Garbunovka, north-east of Dunaburg, a night attack, made by several Russian companies, was repulsed.

Headquarters, April 13.—Eastern theater.—South of the Narotsch lake, the Russian artillery fire yesterday increased ostensibly. East of Baranovitchi, advancing Russian detachments were repulsed by the German sentries.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, April 12.—Italian theater.—Lively artillery duels are continuing in several sections of the front.

Near Riva, the enemy were ejected from several salient trenches and from a defensive wall south of Sperone which had been occupied by them. The Italian attack thus ended in a complete failure.

Berlin, April 12.—The Deutscher Ueberseedinst states: According to reports from Rotterdam, interesting particulars in regard to the last Zeppelin raids were given by Dutch sailors, who have returned from England. Leith, Hull, Sunderland and Newcastle, especially, suffered horribly.

In Leith harbor, a British four-masted ship was completely destroyed; at the railway station a train was hit and a spirit distillery was hit by an incendiary bomb and burned down. The Tyne bridge, near Newcastle, was almost entirely destroyed.

At Grimsby, the barracks were devastated and several hundred soldiers were buried under the ruins. Lately, large numbers of French anti-aircraft guns, with French officers and soldiers, have been taken to England and are now employed at several places.

The London Times of April 7 reports that a Dutch diver's boat, which had been out in order to examine the Tubantia, on the way home destroyed 24 floating mines. Competent German authorities state that these mines can only have been found within the district which, according to the German Admiralty's declaration of February 4, 1915, is held absolutely free from German mines. These mines, therefore, were enemy mines.

British mines have also been found by German men-of-war near the Dutch coast, where no German mines have been placed. Besides, only a part of the British mines are anchored, while the other British mines are floating mines. German men-of-war, on April 1 and 2, destroyed 26 British floating mines which had not been disabled.

A correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung, who is staying in Athens, publishes appalling interviews with survivors of the Servian retreat to the coast of the Adriatic. When the Servians marched over the snow-covered mountains, they suffered from hunger, but the desponding Servians were comforted by the promise that France had sent victuals to the coast.

The road was lined with dead soldiers, on whose corpses large numbers of big crows were seen. All carriages, guns and automobiles were destroyed, only machine-guns being carried by the starving soldiers on their shoulders.

At one time, King Peter passed on his flight to Montenegro. The interviewed Servian said: "I guess he heard what was shouted after him: Who is guilty of our misery?"

During night-time, roving Albanian bands shot on the retreating soldiers. They burned several villages and killed practically all male inhabitants.

Of a whole regiment, only 400 reached the coast. They were first sent to Scutari, then to Durazzo and from Durazzo they were sent by ship to Corfu, where they got British uniforms. In Corfu, the cholera was raging, which caused even more victims than the war.

The interviewed Servian finally said: "I tell you, if they send us once more to the battlefield, they may look out for themselves. We were promised that we shall have nothing more to do with the war. Let them only send us to the front."

McKenna Withdraws Railway Ticket Tax

Matches Impost Is Cut Down; Those Made Before April 5 Released from Duty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 12.—The Government has dropped the proposed tax on railway tickets.

The House of Commons has agreed to the amendments to the Finance Bill relieving from taxation matches made before April 5 and halving the tax on large boxes of matches.

British Make Money Absolute Contraband

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 13.—Gold, silver, paper-money and securities are included in the latest list of absolute contraband.

SAYS MOST BRITISH DON'T WISH U.S. AID

Lord Northcliffe Sure the Allies Can Deal With Germany By Themselves

IMPLACABLE ENGLISH SPIRIT

Germany's Cruelties, He Asserts, Set in Motion All Britain's Vast Energies

Paris, March 6.—Lord Northcliffe returned to the Hotel Ritz last night, he having made an arduous trip from Verdun in a military automobile. Although he was suffering from a cold due to exposure to the icy wind on the Heights of the Meuse and his eight hours' ride through a snow-storm, he gave me the following interview:

"Apart from their great losses, the Allies are not worrying about the war, which will last a long time.

"The Germans, who know as little of the English character as the American, don't realize that while John Bull's anger is slowly aroused, it is equally slowly assuaged. It was just as difficult to rouse an island people like the English to the realities or war as to work up a real preparedness campaign in America. With their usual clumsiness the Germans, by their callous killing of babies and women with Zeppelins and submarines, succeeded in bringing together all the vast forces and energies of the British Empire in the resolve to stop, once for all, the various forms of German brutality.

"If Americans could have seen the drowned American women and children at Queenstown they would understand something of the feeling with which the usually reserved and placid British regard these Prussian revivers of mediaeval cruelty and barbarism.

"I am one of the majority of Englishmen who don't want America to enter the war as a nation. You ask why? There are many reasons, not the last being the fact that we are able to manage the war ourselves. To take an efficient part in this war would requre years of preparation for your army and navy.

"You ask how long will the war last? Just as long as the Allies wish. But when the Germans are back home and have made reparation we may or may not allow their ships to come out to resume business. The German peace talkers show their anxiety that the Allies should abandon the conflict. The only possible terms of peace are the repayment to France and Belgium of the money blackmailed from them—payment for damages and the handing over of proper securities such as the receipts of German railroads or steamships.

"The Germans may struggle on for a long time, but they are down and out, and know it. They know that my newspapers know it, and that is why 'the Northcliffe press' is so constantly and violently advertised by the German Press Bureau.

"We are grateful for the thousands of sympathetic letters from America. Our hearts go out to 10,000 brave Americans fighting in our armies, many of whom I have met at the front.

Amazed at French Reserves

Paris, March 6.—Lord Northcliffe, owner of The London Times and other newspapers, who has been inspecting the field of battle at Verdum, has given some of his impressions to the Temps.

"I have been to the front six times," said Lord Northcliffe, "and that which has invariably always struck me is the splendid health, the excellent equipment, and absolute confidence of the French soldier. I have also been impressed by the immense number of men in reserve—they cover miles and miles of ground—and by the quantity, so to speak without limit, of munitions deposited everywhere.

"Our correspondents in Germany, who find means to send to London each week particularly precise and exact reports, inform us that Germany is now obliged to fight against time and endurance. The initiative of the battle of Verdun, engaged during the bad season, proves that the Germans, who have no idea of the unbreakable tenacity of the French soldier, think they will be able to end the war by the capture of some nondescript fortification at Verdun. Moreover, Douaumont has not, after all, great importance. In brief, according to impressions gathered on the spot, it is only a simple incident in the great battle.

"In view of the fact that the German stomach is beginning to cry famine as a result of the implacable blockade of the Allies, I am awaiting violent explosions of German anguish on land and also on sea during the next six months. I am convinced that the German fleet will before long make a big effort. The British Navy knows it and awaits the great day with impatience and eagerness.

"Not having been invaded, England has been long in awaking to the reality of the war, but an old Oriental proverb says: 'Beware of the man who is slow to wrath.' The great majority of the British people today, especially the women—the people of England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa—finally realize fully that to preserve their own liberty and that of the world the teeth and claws of the Prussian tiger must be torn out.

"John Bull and his Allies are masters of the sea and will not permit a single German ship to leave the ports of Hamburg and Bremen until Germany has paid the entire price. I believe I know Germany well, and I have not the slightest doubt as to the final issue of the war."

Ikskul Bridgehead Is Still Being Battered

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 15.—An official communique states that the Germans are still battering the bridge-head at Ikskul.

Peking, April 11.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated April 9, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—In the Riga region, the enemy bombarded the borough of Schlock. Lively firing is in progress in the Jakobstadt region.

In the Dvinsk region, the Germans sprang a mine near one of our galleries. German aeroplanes appeared at many places on the front of the River Dvina and dropped bombs.

Our airmen accomplished several successful raids. In the Riga region, the aeroplane Murometz dropped several bombs on the German lines.

In the region in front of Postava and northward of Lake Narotsch, heavy reciprocal firing is taking place. In the last-named region, after an artillery duel, the Germans attempted to approach our trenches, but were repulsed. Nothing essential has occurred on the remainder of the front.

The Turkish front.—In the coast region, during the night of April 7, the Turks delivered three consecutive attacks on our troops, without obtaining any result. The latter had consolidated themselves on the right bank of the River Kara-dere.

Our troops have further advanced in the basin of the Upper Chorokh.

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U. S. CONGRESS BACKS PURSUIT OF GEN. VILLA

Takes No Formal Action, But Sentiment in General Indorses President

HOUSE COMMITTEE FAVORS

Practically Unanimous; McCumber Wants 'Murdering Bands' Hunted Down

Washington, March 10.—Every expression in the Senate today indicated that body's approval of President Wilson's determination to pursue Francisco Villa until caught, regardless of how far the pursuit must go into Mexican territory Not a word was said suggesting that in such a course the President would be exceeding his Constitutional authority. It attracted attention that Mr. La Follee of Wisconsin, a radical Republican, who was assailing the President on the ground that he assumed too much authority in foreign affairs, interrupted his prepared speech to say that the pursuit of bandits into a neighboring country was "sanctioned by many precedents."

The discussion of the Mexican question commenced in the Senate today with the introduction of two resolutions—one by Mr. Fall of New Mexico and one by Mr. McCumber of North Dakota—both authorizing the President to use the armed forces of the country for the protection of American rights in Mexico, without territorial aggrandizement. Mr. Fall's resolution included also a provision for calling out 500,000 volunteers. They were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. McCumber's resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, This Government, actuated by a most earnest desire to refrain from interference in the internal affairs of Mexico, has exhausted every possible effort to prevent the recurrence of atrocities and secure redress for the wrongs inflicted upon its citizens; and,

"Whereas, Such efforts have been worse than fruitless, and the failure of this Government to exert its active powers to protect the lives and property of its citizens has emboldened and encouraged these bandits to the commission of further atrocities against our people; and,

"Whereas, On the 9th day of March, 1916, a band of these Mexican marauders, under the command and by the direction of their leader, Francisco Villa, actually invaded American territory, and in the dead of night massacred twenty-three American men and women in the City of Columbus, N. M.; and,

"Whereas, There is no Government whatever in Mexico capable, of punishing these atrocious acts or to protect American lives; and,

"Whereas, These brutalities, culminating in the invasion of our own soil and the massacre of our people, can no longer be borne.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Congress of the United States that the President be and he is hereby directed to send into Mexico a sufficient force to hunt down and destroy these murdering bands and punish all those guilty of these atrocities against our citizens wherever they may be found. And the President is authorized to use any force necessary to carry into effect this purpose or to overcome any opposition from any source in Mexico to prevent its accomplishment.

"This is a time for prudent and temperate speech, said Mr. Ashurst of Arizona, a Democrat, shortly after the resolutions were presented. "I am not accustomed to prudent and temperate speech. I don't much believe in it. I wasn't raised that way. I am not accustomed to dipping my words into a tank of diplomatic antiseptic before uttering them. But this is a time for doing it.

"For five months I have been visiting the State and War Departments urging the increase of troops upon the border. There aren't half enough troops on the border now even to protect the towns in my State. But only a few days ago the War Department was considering withdrawing troops from the border to share with militia elsewhere in field manoeuvres. I say, if they are kept on the border, they will get sufficient training."

"Does the Senator favor the adoption of my resolution?" asked Mr. McCumber.

Wants Grape Shot, Not Grape Juice

"I am a Senator of the United States, not of a particular State," shouted Mr. Ashurst, while the galleries violated the rules of the Senate by a round of applause, "and though this crime was not committed in my State, I favor drastic action whether American rights are invaded in Portland, Me., or Portland, Ore. I think the army ought to be sent into Mexico to bring Pancho Villa and his murderous cutthroats back dead or alive. They should be brought to Columbus, where they made a funeral pyre of American men and women and there be shot on the spot.

"In other words, I favor using grape shot and not grape juice."

During his remarks, Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations tried to interrupt him on a point of order.

"The Senator need not try to bottle up this speech," said Mr. Ashurst. "I have something to say and I will say it before the Senate if it takes me all day."

When Mr. Ashurst concluded Mr. Stone took the floor.

"I think every Senator here," he said, "is as resentiful and indignant over this brutal and bloody outrage as is the Senator from Arizona, (Mr. Ashurst.) The Executive is now using the utmost activities at its disposal to ascertain the exact facts relating to this matter from its increption to its ending.

"The Cabinet has been in session this morning, and may be in session now, considering this matter in consultation with the military authorities. Until the Senate is informed, as it will be very soon, as to the facts of the occurrence and the entire situation, it seems to me, if I may be permitted to say so in all respect for the Senator from Arizona, that it would comport better with the dignity and responsibility forced upon us at this juncture to wait a few hours until the Congress may proceed to consider it with the gravity the situation demands."

Mr. Stone's statement brought the whole discussion to an end. Afterward in conversation Mr. Stone refused to discuss the announcement from the White House that troops would be sent into Mexico, but he said that there were many precedents for such a course.

House Committee Discussion

At the suggestion of President Wilson, Chairman Flood called the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House together this afternoon for a discussion of the action taken by the Administration with respect to Mexico. The meeting followed a brief debate in the House, during which several members expressed approval of the sending of troops across the border.

Mr. Flood informed the committee of the action of the President and the War Department. The committee was practically unanimous in the belief that the President had followed the right course, and the only objections raised were more or less academic.

Representative Cooper, ranking Republican of the committee, expressed doubt as to whether Villa's activities constituted "an invasion of American territory or a raid by bandits who are connected with no responsible Government."

Representative Porter, another minority member of the committee, suggested that the President should have communicated with Congress before sending troops across the border.

The point raised by Mr. Cooper was the inviolability of national territory and the question of the right of this Governmest to enter Mexico because of a "raid of bandits." There was grave doubt, according to Mr. Cooper, that the so-called invasion of Villa was really an invasion within the meaning of international law.

Chairman Flood told the House committee that the President did not feel there was any necessary for action by Congress at this time. He explained, however, that the Administration desired to keep the committee informed of its action in the Mexican crisis. The committee was in session only a short time, and there was no severe criticism of the Administration's course from any source.

In the House a debate on Mexican affairs was heard during the discussion of an appropriation bill. Representative Slayden of Taxes replied to a question by Representative Miller of Minnesotar who asked if the Taxes member had definite information regarding the Villa outrage.

"It is impossible at this time to get definite information as to the number of bandits that were in this band of murderers who came to Columbus," said Mr. Slayden. "Conditions in Mexico are peculiar. Loyalty fluctuates and goes from one side to another, and whether they be Carranza thieves and murderers or Villa thieves and murderers it makes no difference.

"Most of these people down there dislike the people of the United States, and their dislike is such that these ignorant Indians will sometimes stop cutting each other's throats for the more delectable pastime of cutting American throats. It makes no difference whose uniform they wear."

"How long should we offer ourselves up to their holiday?" asked Mr. Miller.

"I think we have already granted a needless extension of time," responded Mr. Slayden, and the House applauded.

Wants Pursuit Unlimited

The Villa raid was bitterly denounced by Representative Smith of Texas; who said that it was patent to everyone that the Carranza Governmen was either unwilling or unable to make its promises good or to afford protection to Americans or others. American residents along the border were unwilling longer, he said, to depend upon Carranza to afford protection.

"Shall we content ourselves with only a warning to Carranza?" he asked. "As one of the Representatives in this House who lives along the border, I want to make it clear that such a course would not satisfy our people. They demand that such action be taken by this Government as will hereafter afford them adequate security and protection. If we let this awful crime go unpunished there will be no future safety for Americans living along the border of Mexico.

"This Government should take the matter into its own hands and an adequate force of men should be ordered to take the trail of this band of night assassins and pursue them until they are captured dead or alive. I would put no two-mile nor fifteen-mile limit on our troops. If the President is without the authority to send in the troops, then I am in favor of confering the authority on him. We don't want war and I don't think the course I have suggested would mean war. If it should provoke a war with Mexico, however, then let it come."

Representative Lehlbach, of New Jersey, said the President should inform Carranza that this Government "proposes to send into your country a punitive expedition to destroy the Villistas and if polssible capture Villa and hang him to the nearest tree." Mr. Lehlbach also suggested that the President's letter to Carranza should say:

"I sincerely trust the people of Mexico and its Government, in view of the unusual circumstances, will not consider this an unfriendly act on the part of the United States, but whether they do or not I propose to follow this course."

Full Text of British Instructions to Armed Liners; Approach of Submarine to be Deemed Hostile Act

London, March 2.—The British Admiralty tonight officially made public the Admiralty orders to armed merchantmen, given October 2, 1915.

The orders say that the armament of such vessels must be used solely for resisting an attack by an armed vessel and for no other purpose. As British submarines and aircraft are ordered not to approach merchantmen, the orders say, the approach to a British merchantman of a submarine is to be regarded as done with a hostile intention.

The official statement reads as follows:

In view of the recent issue by the German Government of a memorandum on the treatment of armed merchant ships, the Admiralty has decided to make public the instructions actually governing the actions of British merchant vessels armed for self-defense:

Instruction, dated 20th of October, 1915, in re the status of armed merchant ships:

(1) The right of the crew of a merchant vessel to forcibly resist visit and search and fight in self-defense is well recognized in international law and expressly admitted by the German prize regulations in an addendum issued June, 1914, at a time when it was known that numerous merchant vessels were being armed for self-defense.

(2) Armament is supplied solely for the purpose of resisting attack by an armed enemy vessel and must not be used for any other purpose whatsoever.

(3) An armed merchant vessel, therefore, must not in any circumstances interfere with or obstruct the free passage of other merchant vessels or fishing craft, whether these are friendly, neutral, or hostile.

(4) The status of a British armed merchant vessel cannot be changed upon the high seas.

Rules to be observed in the exercise of the right of self-defense:

(1) The master or officer in command is responsible for opening and ceasing fire.

(2) Participation in armed resistance must be confined to persons acting under the orders of the master or the officer in command.

(3) Before opening fire the British colors must be hoisted.

(4) Fire must not be opened or continued from a vessel which has stopped, hauled down her flag or otherwise indicated her intention to surrender.

(5) The expression "armament" includes not only cannon, but also rifles and machine guns in cases where these have been supplied.

(6) The ammunition used in rifles and machine guns must conform to Article XXIII., Hague Convention, 1907, that is, bullet must be cased in nickel or other hard substance and must not be split or cut in such a way as to cause them to expand or set up on striking a man. The use of explosive bullets is forbidden.

Circumstances under which armament should be employed:

(1) The armament is supplied for the purpose of defense only. The object of the master should be to avoid action whenever possible.

(2) Experience has shown that hostile submarines and aircraft have frequently attacked merchant vessels without warning. It is important, therefore, that craft of this description should not be allowed to approach to short range, at which a torpedo or bomb launched without notice would almost certainly be effective. British and allied submarines and aircraft have orders not to approach merchant vessels. Consequently it may be presumed that any submarine or aircraft which deliberately approaches or pursues a merchant vessel does so with hostile intention. In such cases fire may be opened in self-defense in order to prevent the hostile craft from closing to a range at which resistance to a sudden attack with bomb or torpedo would be impossible.

(3) An armed merchant vessel proceeding to render assistance to the crew of a vessel in distress must not seek action with any hostile craft, though if she herself is attacked while doing so fire may be opened in self-defense.

(4) It should be remembered that the flag is no guide to nationality. German submarines and armed merchant vessels have frequently employed the British, Allied or neutral colors to approach undetected. Though, however, the use of disguise and false colors to escape capture is a legitimate ruse de guerre, its adoption by defensively armed merchant ships may easily lead to misconception. Such vessels, therefore, are forbidden to adopt any form of disguise which might cause them to be mistaken for neutral ships.

Admiralty comment:

These instructions, which are those at present in force, are the latest issued. Successive issues have been made, not by reason of a change in policy—the policy throughout has remained unaltered—but by improvement in wording and greater clearness of expression, to emphasize the purely defensive character of the armament of merchant vessels.

It is because of the distorted interpretation given these instructions as a whole and the very forced character of the interpretation given by the German Government to portions which they quote from an earlier issue of the instructions that the Admiralty felt it desirable, with a view to allaying neutral anxiety, to publish these in extense.

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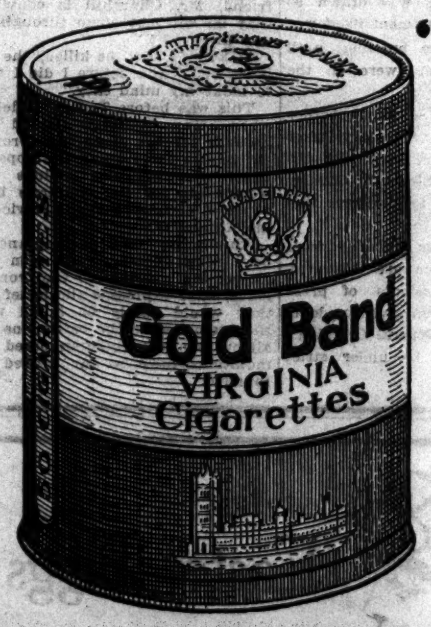

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CONGRESSMEN CONCUR ON A BIGGER U.S. ARMY

Sixty-Nine Senators Adopt House Resolution; Is Sent To Wilson

NEWS FROM MEXICO BORDER

Four Correspondents Allowed To Accompany Gen. Pershing's Invading Force

Washington, March 15.—The Senate today unanimously adopted the resolution authorizing the President to recruit the regular army up to war strength—120,000—at once.

The House having passed the resolution yesterday, it was sent to the President for his approval.

He is expected to sign it at once as the work of recruiting the additional 30,000 men already has begun.

The Senate vote was taken by roll call, at the request of Senator Gallinger, Republican leader. He said:

"For the purpose of demonstrating that there is no politics on this side of the chamber, when the interests of the country are at stake, I ask for the yeas and nays."

Vote Is Unanimous

There were 69 Senators present, and each responded "aye" promtly, when the clerk called his name.

Senator McCummer characterized the vote as "notice to the world at large that the nation and this Congress stand as a single man in defense of American rights."

The resolution was called up soon after the Senate convened by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee.

Senator Gronna of North Dakota, objected to consideration of the resolution, saying he wanted to know more about it.

Senator Chamberlain made a brief explanatory speech and Senator Gronna withdraw his objection.

Amendment Is Withdrawn

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia then offered an amendment which would make the term of enlistment for new recruits two years, instead of four as at present.

Senator Vardaman of Mississippi spoke in favor of the amendment.

Senator Du Pont of Delaware prevailed upon Senator Smith to announce that he would not press his amendment at this time, because it might prevent the immediate adoption of the resolution. He served notice that he would bring it up when the Chamberlain army bill is considered.

Senator Sherman of Illinois introduced the resolution offered in the House yesterday by Representative Britten of Illinois regarding the withdrawal of approximately 12,000 officers and men stationed in the Philippines.

No Longer Needed There

He made a brief statement on the resolution, taking occasion to voice his objection to the Philippines bill recently passed. He added that if they are to be given their freedom now is as good a time as any. He said:

"The 11,991 enlisted men and 520 officers, now in duty there, are maintained at an annual cost of $1,814,095 in excess of their cost of maintenance in this country.

"Inasmuch as they are acclimated and thoroughly seasoned for a rigorous campaign in a tropical country, and if the reasons and alleged conditions which led to the passage of the Philippine bill are well founded, their presence is no longer necessary for the maintenance of civil government in the Philippines.

"There appears to be an inadequate force of United States troops for the protection of American life along the Mexican border and these troops can well be employed in that work.

"If the experiment of self government in the Philippines should fail before the United States has completely relinquished its sovereignty and surrendered entire possession of the islands, this government can repair the error, with much less difficulty and misunderstanding among all concerned. It is with this view that I am induced to make the proposal embodied in my resolution."

Thousands Volunteer

Again today the War Department was swamped with telegrams and personal callers offering volunteer serivces should the country need them. Several members of the National Guard who call on Secretary Baker assured him the men of their States were ready and eager for a call. Individuals also wished to enroll.

To all comers, the Secretary expressed his gratification at the patriotic spirit shown, but added that the regular army, recruited as it soon would be, would be fully able to cope with the situation.

Pressed as to possible plans, now under consideration, for future use of the National Guard, he returned his usual noncommittal answer: "On that subject I have nothing to say."

Such plans, undoubtedly are in the making in the War Department. This fact, however, does not indicate anything more than that the war plants committee of the staff, as a matter of course, is doing its share in the work of the Department, preparing in advance for any emergency.

No Fear of Carranza

Reports from the border of the cooperation of the Carranza troops with General Pershing's force served to relieve anxiety of department officials over the possibility that the troops of the de facto government might oppose the movement across the border regardless of what General Carranza himself might say.

Officers here have seen in the movement of troops on the American side an effort by General Funston to guard against the possibility of such a development.

It is only military judgment, it is pointed out, to take every possible precaution, irrespective of the diplomatic moves that may be in progress to meet any situation.

There is reason to believe that General Funston's instructions cover the possibility of hostile demonstrations by troops of the de facto government. In that event, there would be new, and far reaching problems before the Washington Government.

Throughout the day the War Department maintained silence as to the situation on the border. General Funston was moving his pieces, in the game with Villa, behind a curtain of secrecy.

It probably was the most complete censorship the country ever has known. The screen was drawn so closely that the department itself was not advised of the crossing until hours after the troops were on the march.

The only dispatch as to the border situation, received by Secretary Baker during the afternoon, dealt with the departure of the Eleventh Cavalry from Chattanooga, to reinforce the border patrol.

Only meagre news bulletins from the troops in Mexico are expected. While four correspondents of press associations have been given credentials to accompany General Pershing's command, they will be under strict censorship.

Rheims Schoolboy Goes Prepared Against Gas

RHEIMS SCHOOL BOY.

Unconcerned about the grave danger which always threatens, the Rheims schoolboy carries his poison gas mask and attends school daily. Each boy is trained to adjust the mask when shells explode nearby. The children are drilled in the use and care of gas masks. A weekly inspection also is made by the teaching staff.

Says Churchill Looks For Death in Battle

Friend Explains His Speech As An Effort to 'Make His Mind Easy'

London, March 10.—From a friend of Winston Churchill, in whom I have absolute confidence, I have heard the following extraordinary explanation of the reason which impelled the Colonel to deliver his speech of warning in the House of Commons last Tuesday.

If Mr. Churchill were a Scot he might be described as "fey." According to the story told by his friend, Mr. Churchill is convinced that he will not come through the war alive.

"I konw I shall be killed," he told his friend, "and before I die I want to make my mind easy."

This was before Tuesday's debate, when Mr. Churchill stated the grounds for his uneasiness, prominent among them being the apparent belief that his own actions were responsible for the country's being deprived of Lord Fisher's services at the Admiralty.

Among my own acquaintances I have come across several men who, on coming home from the front on leave, have expressed the belief that they would surely be killed when they returned to the battle line. In all but one case these supposed premonitions have so far proved unfounded.

JAPAN'S NAVY PATROLS TURTLE BAY DISTRICT

Swiss Scientists Out for Survey Are Held Up by Five Warships

The following story is from the San Francisco Examiner of March 16:

That four noted Swiss scientists, Professors Helm, Hartmann and Kluth and Dr. Erdrich, constituting the Swiss commission for the colonization of Lower California, were held up and examined by a Japanese squadron of five men-of-war in Turtle Bay, Lower California, was the statement made here yesterday by Dr. H. Arnold of Lucerne, Switzerland, who has arrived here with Mrs. Arnold.

Dr. Arnold heads the Swiss Chartered Company, which aims at the settlement, under sanction of the Carranza and Swiss governments, of seven million acres in Lower (Baja) California. This constitutes the largest coast colonization scheme in the world, comprising all Lower California, between the twenty-ninth and twenty-third degrees of latitude.

The Swiss hope to settle there over two hundred thousand farmers. Dr. Arnold said:

The circumstances under which our scientific expedition came into touch with the Japanese squadron four months ago were peculiar. Our professors got word that several warships were anchored in Turtle Bay. Having been cut off from the world for some time, they became curious, and took their expditionary vessel on a trip to Turtle Bay. Here they found five large men-of-war, and were immediately ordered to stop. Then they found that instead of American cruisers—as they had expected—they were dealing with Japanese. True, they were treated courteously, but firmly none the loss.

Asked to give a satisfactory account of themselves and to explain whence they came, and what they were doing in Lower California, our commissioners answered:

"Why, that's a question we could ask of you. This is our land!"

The commissioners took several photos of the Japanese squadron as it was lying at anchor in Turtle Bay. These photos are in New York at present. One of the cruisers, the Asama, was badly damaged, and, according to my information, seemed to have been in action. Our commissioners expected that their cameras would be taken away by the Japanese, as they had been very free in taking snapshots. But they were not interfered with. The matter excited the liveliest suspicions on the part of our commissioners, who afterward ascertained that Japanese were buying up immense stretches of Lower California.

Asked why, in view of the controversy regarding the presence in Lower California of Japanese warships, he had not communicated with the United States authorities before this, Dr. Arnold said:

"Our commission was engaged in spying out the land economically and agriculturally, not politically. In short, we were colonizing, and did not wish to be mixed up in politics.

'Germany Must End War in Six Months'

Berlin Business Man Quoted As Saying Empire Can Last No Longer

London, March 10.—A despatch from Amsterdam, dated Thursday, to the London Daily Express quotes a German business man who had just arrived from Berlin:

"Germany can hold out six months more, perhaps. The war will have to end then, no matter how."

This German said that just before he left Berlin, Tuesday afternoon, serious food riots occurred around the Kaiser's palace, which police had to quell by using their sabers. No information was available as to the number wounded in the riot. He stated that the economic conditions in Berlin are terrible. The people are doing wonders and sacrificing every comfort, but they cannot be expected to do so forever. They have been told that the capture of Verdun would bring the war to a speedy end, but now they know, even from official admissions, what this fruitless attack has cost in German lives.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra, conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.M. s.s. Monteagle, will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Miss Wadman.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka Maru from Japan:—Messrs. S. Kamio, K. Mori and T. Yamato.

Per Geddes s.s. Changon from Hankow:—Miss Kathleen O'Brien.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow:—Rev. and Mrs. Harris and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Frocer, Mr. J. and Miss Elias and child, Dr. Massed, Messrs. Burnett and J. Hamilton.

Passengers Departed

Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk for Vladivostock:—Messrs. J. A. Brown, Emannel Orfancs and H. Kalmovitch. For Nagasaki:—Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Pogorolov, Messrs. Marriott, S. Katz, and S. Nieshinicky.

Per I.-C. s.s. Choysang for Canton:—Mr. K. Leopold.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Tientsin:—Messrs. J. S. Fearon and W. Downie. For Chefoo:—Mrs. T. P. Cranston and child, Mr. and Mrs. Don. For Weihaiwei:—Mr. and Mrs. Lemon.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung for Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, and Mr. Bensabort.

Per I.-C. s.s. Sulwo for Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Bull, Mrs. Pecking, Misses Ruggles, S. Colman and N. Campbell, and Mr. J. Hall.

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- - Sporting - - News - -

BOY SCOUTS' AMBITIOUS MANEUVERS FOR TODAY

Also Arrange For Big Easter Camp at Point; Many Troops Under Canvas

The Shanghai Division of the Chinese Boy Scouts' Association is to develop an interesting scheme of fieldwork this afternoon in the Jessfield direction. Ten troops are expected to take part in the afternoon's game which is entirely of a scouting and practical nature. A large party of scouts, "A," probably over 200, whose position is unknown to two others, is to try to cut off and surround a small party "C" at Jessfield Village, or try to prevent a third relieving force "B" coming to their assistance.

The "B" and "C" forces are together about equal to that of "A." Before either "A" or "B" can start off, each has to send out scouts to locate and bring back 12 hidden despatches, 6 to a side, the positions of which are to be found by the usual scout signs and compass bearings—the finding of the first message giving a clue by a compass bearing to others.

When either "A" or "B" have succeeded in getting in all their 6 despatches, they may then start off to capture or join hands with "C" as the case may be. "C" meanwhile starts off at a given time with tents and convoy, trek cart, etc. and within a given area tries to elude "A" by shifting its bivouac from time to time as may be deemed necessary, all the time maintaining signalling communication with "B" who is coming up to its relief and keeping a close watch on "A's" movements. Heliograph, morse and semaphore signalling will be used extensively, and as a reconnoitering and communication practice over long distances, the scheme promises considerable interest.

Easter Camp at the Point

A camp is to be held on a large plot of ground at the Point during the Easter holidays, from April 19 to 25. The Baden Powell Scouts, and the 6th, 8th, 9th and 10th Chinese Troops are expected to go under canvas in separately arranged camps. The District Scoutmaster would be glad to hear as soon as possible of any other Troops wishing to join in what seems to be a unique opportunity for a big combined camp during a very suitable period of the year as regards weather.

The foreign and Chinese Scouts will camp in separate lines to save trouble as regards feeding arrangements. Each troop attending will bring its own tents, and make its own arrangements for food, etc. There will be no general charge, beyond an individual troop's own expenses. Though the camp really will be a collection of small troop camps all run as independently as possible as regards program of work and play, expenses, feeding, and internal arrangements, it will be possible to get in some excellent combined and inter-troop sports and fieldwork competitions and training, and as there is ample space on excellent high and well drained ground for the whole Division, the District Scoutmaster will be glad to hear of any officers desirous of joining in the scheme with their troops for either the whole or a part of the time mentioned.

START PHILIPPINE BANK

C. C. Robinson Will Help Organize Branch

Washington, March 8.—It was announced today by the Federal Reserve Board that Charles C. Robinson of the Irving National Bank of New York had been selected to go to the Philippines to assist Dr. H. Parker Willis, Secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, in organizing the Insular bank of the Islands. He will have one of the executive offices of the proposed banks, Mr. Robinson was one of a group of banking experts who assisted in the organization of the Federal Reserve system and whose report was submitted to the organization committee.

Dr. Willis and Mr. Robinson will sail for Manila in a fortnight to be gone six months. Dr. Willis has been granted leave for that period by the Reserve Board. During his absence Sherman Allen, assistant secretary of the Reserve Board, will perform his duties on account of the absence of Secretary McAdoo and Paul M. Warburg, who are members of the Reserve Board, for the next two months.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

THOSE GUYS WILL LISTEN AS LONG AS THE BOU BOYS
REMEMBER LAST YEAR WHEN HE WENT GUNNING WITH THE SHELLS LOADED WITH FEATHERS INSTEAD OF SHOT?
Y-EAH HE FIRED ONCE AND COULDNT SEE THE DUCKS- AT ALL
HE BOUGHT THAT HEAD AT AUCTION THE TAG IS STILL ON BUT HE DOESNT KNOW IT
YA SEE HEN SAT UNDER A TREE AND MADE NOISES LIKE A COW— UP COMES THE MOOSE I PULL THE GUN OUT POP-AN' HE FLOPS— THEN
30 TIMES A DAY
SOME SHOT SCHWARTZ
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO THE BOSS TELL SOME NEW GUYS JUST HOW HE KILLED THE MOOSE

Notable Figure, Gassoway Davis, Called by Death

Washington, D. C., March 11.—Ex-Senator Henry Gassoway Davis died today as the result of a severe attack of the grip. He was 93 years of age.

Senator Henry Gassoway Davis witnessed and participated in the great political epochs of American progress for more than three-quarters of a century. He was the "old-fashioned gentleman" in the senate. His utterances were those of the old Jeffersonian days.

Senator Davis' active political career began the year after the Civil War. He was elected a member of the house of delegates of the new state of West Virginia and next served as state senator.

West Virginia sent him to the United States senate as its first Democratic representative in 1871. He served two terms with distinction. He ceaselessly urged Congress to help the farmers by establishing an agricultural department. His own bills failed to pass, but he lived to see the day when his far-sightedness was recognized.

A familiar figure in presidential conventions, Senator Davis led his delegates from West Virginia to the nomination hall on seven occasions, probably a record for such service.

A year after he had retired voluntarily from the senate he was urged to become a candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Grover Cleveland. He declined. He accepted the nomination, however, as running mate with Alton B. Parker and thus became the oldest candidate, aged 81, ever selected for the office.

The great wealth of Senator Davis, estimated at $30,000,000, was acquired by his far-sightedness and his ability to take advantage of opportunities. He was the eldest of five children, and at an early age, on his father's death, became the bread-winner of the family. At 19 years of age he was a farm hand on a Maryland plantation, having relinquished opportunities for an education in favor of his younger children.

His great business career began when he became a brakeman on a freight train. His rise was rapid. At that time railroad trains did not run at night—it was too dangerous. At the approach of dusk they made for the nearest stations and waited for sunrise.

MESOPOTAMIA STORMS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 13.—General Sir Percy Lake reports that the weather in Mesopotamia is very bad. A hurricane was blowing yesterday, with torrents of rain and the floods on both banks of the Tigris are increasing.

MUNICIPAL BAT ROOST LATEST PLAN IN TEXAS

San Antonio Breeds Winged Enemies of Mosquitoes, Hoping To Kill Off Pests

San Antonio, Texas.—An army of mosquito-eating bats, several thousand strong, will be turned loose in San Antonio next month. If, as has been predicted for it, the army succeeds in crippling seriously the activities of the germ-laden mosquito population, many other cities may follow San Antonio's example and establish their 'municipal bat roosts."

Dr. C. A. R. Campbell, who has made a special study of bats, is responsible for San Antonio's bat roost. The institution came into existence last spring. It was not a success in its first year owing to the fact that it was established late in the spring, and its population was not numerous enough. This spring there is a large army of bats on hand and it is expected to get an early start.

Dr. Campbell says that one bat in the course of a single day will eat 1,000 mosquitoes. He expects hordes of mosquitoes to perish daily, and that by the end of the summer the pestiferous insects will be almost, if not entirely, missing from this locality.

Dr. Campbell says that the more malaria, typhoid and other germs a mosquito carries the better the bat relishes it.

After April 30 the bats grow less hungry and more sleepy. By the end of July their flight totals only about two hours. Soon thereafter the season for baby bats arrives.

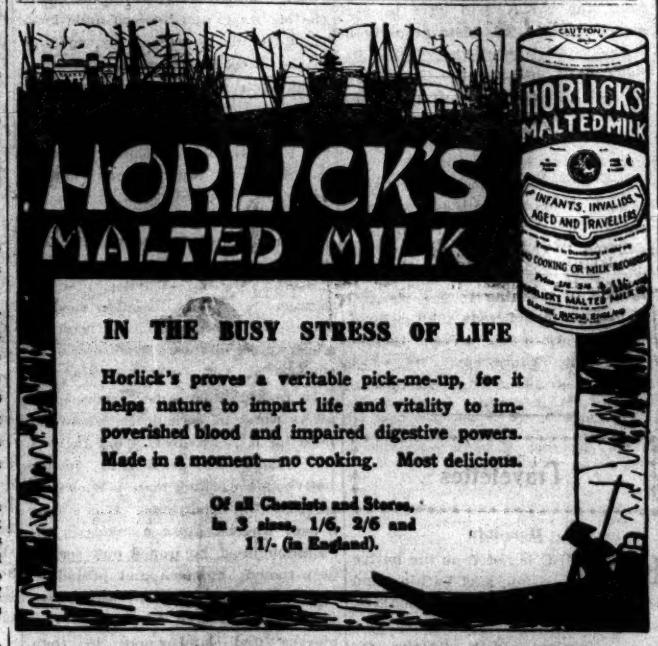
A neighboring city having written to Campbell asking him how to get rid of mosquitoes, he replied: "Breed bats." Then he got another letter inquiring, "But when you've got rid of the mosquitoes how do you get rid of the bats?"

APPEAL IS ALLOWED IN TEDDY SLINGSBY CASE

London, Eng., March 13.—The court of appeals today handed down a decision allowing appeal in the Slingsby legitimacy suit.

This is one of the most noted cases in legal annals. The case arose over charges that another baby was substituted for little "Teddy" Slingsby, son of Lieut. and Mrs. C. R. Slingsby and heir to $500,000 property of the Slingsby family in Yorkshire, England. The substitution was alleged to have been made in San Francisco. The claim was made that the real Slingsby baby, which was born in San Francisco on September 1, 1910, died and that the mother substituted another infant.

After the case had been thrashed out in San Francisco, the evidence was submitted to the probate court in London, which on February 3, 1915, decided that the present Slingsby baby is legitimate and that no substitution was made. It is from this decision that an appeal has now been allowed. Sir Edward Carson, Unionist leader and until recently a member of the British coalition cabinet, has been leading counsel for the contestant of the child's right to the estate.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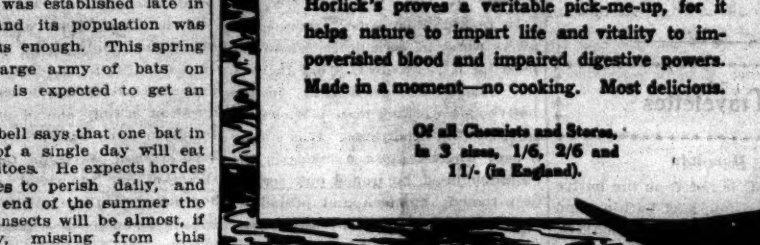

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Overcast and gloomy weather. Rain in Kiangsi and in southern Kiangsu. Strong northerly winds on the coast north of Foochow. Variable breezes further in the south.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 15, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The British Instructions To Armed Merchantmen

(*New York Times*)

THE vital and controlling clause of the British Admiralty orders to armed merchantmen issued on Oct. 20, 1915, is to be found in Section 2, which is as follows:

Armament is supplied solely for the purpose of resisting attack by an armed enemy vessel and must not be used for any other purpose whatever.

Like the general prohibitory provision of a statute, this must control the order in all its parts, unless it is modified by some other clause or section. The order will be searched in vain for any express modification of Paragraph 2. The only other clause of the order which might furnish some basis for the German argument is Section 2 under the heading, "Circumstances Under Which Armament Should Be Employed." But this again is controlled by the immediately preceding section which renews the prohibition in these words:

The armament is supplied for the purpose of defense only. The object of the master should be to avoid action whenever possible.

This gives the emphasis of iteration to the positive general instruction of the paragraph first quoted. Then follows this section:

(2) Experience has shown that hostile submarines and aircraft have frequently attacked merchant vessels without warning. It is important, therefore, that craft of this description should not be allowed to approach to short range, at which a torpedo or bomb launched without notice would almost certainly be effective. British and allied submarines and aircraft have orders not to approach merchant vessels. Consequently it may be presumed that any submarine or aircraft which deliberately approaches or pursues a merchant vessel does so with hostile intention. In such cases fire may be opened in self-defense in order to prevent the hostile craft from closing to a range at which resistance to a sudden attack with bomb or torpedo would be impossible.

Before an international court of jurists sitting to determine whether, with the instruction embodied in this second paragraph in force, an armed merchantman might lawfully be treated as a ship of war and attacked without warning, the counsel presenting the German contention would insist that approach does not constitute attack; that conceivably a submarine might approach a merchant ship with no purpose of using its torpedoes or its guns, intending only to exercise its right of visit and search. The Germans must hold themselves and themselves alone responsible for the fatal fact that the presumption runs directly against that theory of submarine activity. The leading instance of the Lusitania, a great number of other cases in which merchant ships, quite unarmed, have been torpedoed and sunk without warning, and the notorious policy of the German Navy continued through many months and consistently carried out in practice, forbid us to doubt that the master of a merchant ship seeing a German submarine seeking to overhaul or approach him is perfectly justified in believing that the commander of the hostile craft is going to attack him, that he is endeavoring to come near enough to make his attack by torpedo or gunfire certainly effective. Overwhelming proof that unwarned attack is a part of the German naval policy, that orders have been issued to that effect, is afforded in the pledge given by the German Ambassador at Washington that the policy would be abandoned and that new orders had been issued countermanding the old. That is the only possible meaning of the German pledge. It was not only a promise, it was an admission.

The presumption that an approaching submarine intends to attack, that the approach is but a preparation for and part of the attack, would powerfully impress the minds of the jurists of the court. It is a rule of law that motives may be inferred from acts. In the present case the inference of hostile motive would be immensely strengthened by the long-continued practice of the German underwater craft, by repeated attacks without warning, without visit or search, even after such acts had been condemned by neutral nations as unlawful, inhuman, and monstrous. With the British Admiralty orders before it the court would find it exceedingly difficult, doubtless quite impossible, to reach the conclusion that the commander of a British armed merchantman would be without justification if he should act upon the assumption that an approaching submarine intended to do him harm, that he would thereby violate his orders and be guilty of using for offense an armament he was commanded to use only for defense.

The issue hinges altogether upon the detailed instruction in the paragraph last quoted, about the use of the armament. It is difficult to see how it modifies or attenuates the general instruction that "armament is supplied solely for the purpose of resisting attack by an armed enemy vessel and must not be used for any other purpose whatever." Illustrations may make the distinction clearer. If an armed British merchantman should go about seeking German submarines, if it should go out of its course to hunt them down and during such pursuit open fire upon them, a German commander would be justified in treating his enemy as an auxiliary cruiser. If a German cruiser, not a submarine, should approach a merchantman and by the display of signals or firing a shot should order the merchantman to stop, the order would have to be obeyed without resistance, under like penalty, that is, being treated like a ship of war.

If German submarines from the beginning had observed the usages of maritime war, this question would never have arisen; they, too, like the cruiser, might approach a merchantman with the order or signal to stop without thereby exposing themselves to attack from the merchantman's guns. That is the lawful procedure and it finds its parallel in civil life. To resist an officer of the law seeking to make an arrest is an offense, but when an officer of the law raging with drink or passion unwarrantably assaults a peaceful citizen in such wise that the citizen is justified in believing his life to be in danger, the right of self-defense may be properly invoked, and resistance, even to the extreme, will be justified by the courts when the courts know their business. The German submarine is a notorious lawbreaker, the ruffian of the seas. A British merchantman, even armed, would gladly avoid his company. But when escape is impossible, we think the judgment of a candid world, of just-minded men, and of impartial jurists will be that the commander is justified in using his armament in strict compliance with the Admiralty orders. It follows that an armed merchantman of a belligerent conforming to those orders is a ship of peace and that it is the right of the nationals of a neutral power to take passage on such a ship. The other belligerent will destroy their lives at his peril.

The publication of these Admiralty orders issued on Oct. 20, 1915, deprives of all force and pertinency the as yet unauthenticated British orders which the German Government professes to have found on board certain prizes. They differ from those later issued mainly in instructions as to the distance at which it was advisable to open fire. They have been cancelled, and Germany cannot set up the repealed orders as a justification for its proclamation to the world that submarine warfare would be resumed on March 1 and that its commanders are instructed to attack armed merchantmen without warning. This proclamation was based avowedly upon the orders found on board British prizes. But no such orders were then in force. The German proclamation was issued months after the date of the new British orders. The case is in some respects a parallel to the act of opening or resuming fire upon a ship which has stopped when commanded, as in the case of the Ancona.

The German proclamation and the new orders issued in conformity therewith are without justification in law; they cannot be defended even as a reprisal against the British Admiralty orders, since those orders do not change the status of armed merchantmen, long recognized as ships of peace by the law of nations. Some other reason for the issue of the proclamation must be sought. We have heard the surmise that von Tirpitz has again got the upper hand of von Bethmann Hollweg, that the naval policy of frightfulness is again in force. There is the further explanation that Germany, now in a somewhat desperate plight in her land warfare, feels compelled, regardless of law and the usages of war, to put a stop, so far as she may be able, to the importing of arms and ammunition by her enemies. Whatever may be the explanation, it cannot throw the shield of law over a manifestly lawless practice. It cannot make assassination at sea guiltless, it can supply no reason or warrant for a craven surrender of American rights.

Correspondence

An Interesting Suggestion

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—As you have already given considerable publicity to various matters of road reform in the Settlement, perhaps you would draw attention to a very much needed improvement at the Canton Road and Bund corner, which has got to be attended to some time and could very well—and at no greater cost—be carried out immediately.

There is scarcely a more dangerous corner in all Shanghai than this one. From the Bund, one turns into a narrow thoroughfare, which, when a tram occupies it, gives hardly room on one side for a single pedestrian to pass, whilst on the other, recently widened, there is just about sufficient space for a carriage, but no more.

The corner is made the worse by reason of the fact that the Nishin Kisen Kaisha's ugly compound wall is built at a right angle and is too high for anyone to see if anything is about to turn the corner. There have already been accidents at this highly dangerous corner.

In conformity with the adopted and partially executed road improvement plans, the N.K.K. will have to surrender a slice of their property in Canton Road when they decide to rebuild. Why does not the Council get to work at once? In front of the offices there is a compound, which is not used for any special purpose and the wall is an eyesore anyway.

This proposed improvement could be made at once, even if the company are not in the mind to rebuild immediately. Their premises would not suffer, they would only have to surrender vacant ground they do not use and a much-needed improvement could be carried out without further loss of time. Yours, etc.,

A. P. T.

Travelettes

Honolulu

HONOLULU is noted as the native home of poi, surf-bathing and the Hawaiian music that is making our graphophones and playerpianos work overtime. With "Aloha O" and kindred tunes we are familiar—painfully familiar, say some. But to ride a surf-board and eat poi you must seek Honolulu itself.

Poi is a unique dish, like nothing else on earth, that the gentle native makes by beating up the root of the taro-plant to a paste and letting it ferment. It is eaten in a fashion of brotherly good-will by dipping the fingers into a common bowl. "One-finger poi" is a confection that is stiff enough to be manipulated with a single digit. Two-finger poi is somewhat nearer the liquid state, and requires twice as many fingers to carry it to the mouth. Three-finger poi the natives regard as a weak and effeminate comestible.

Seeing the native Hawaiian gathered around the family poi-bowl might give you an idea that he is an inactive and sedentary person. To dispel such a notion, all you need is to see him engaged in the national sport of surf-board riding. Curled up on a narrow plank that is carried along before some rushing comber, he shoots up the long slope of the beach at railway speed. Some of the more expert surf-bathers even stand up to the game. For the novice, surf-bathing is a disillusioning performance. It is not as easy as it looks.

Having eaten poi and allowed the waves to tumble you head over heels and jam you violently in the midriff with a surf-board, your duty toward the native customs is over. You are free to stroll about the pleasant tropic streets where long-haired Hawaiian girls dash by on wiry native ponies. You inspect the Chinese shops, the quarters of the Japanese and the Portuguese. You visit the cool foreign club-houses set on the hill, where men in white linen tell you strange stories and offer you strange drinks. Best of all, you see the tropic moon rise huge and golden, splashing the sea with yellow flame and weaving a spell of shadowed witchery among the palms.

PHILIPPINE PROBLEMS

III.—Back To The Farm

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18.—One of the biggest Philippine problems is the agricultural situation. One of the biggest tasks confronting whoever is going to administer the islands is that of putting them where they belong as a productive world-unit. A fresh impetus to agriculture is essential to real progress in the archipelago.

In almost every particular, the present regime in the Philippines has so far out-distanced that of the Spaniards that we make comparisons half apologetically, as though realizing it would be unsportsmanlike to measure our progress by the yardstick of Spain. But the rice and sugar production of the islands since 1898 has never exceeded the record made in the best years of the Spanish rule. Certain provinces have never been as productive since the insurrection as they were before. This is a question of first importance because the Philippines will always depend primarily on agriculture as a source of wealth.

The hitch in agricultural progress is due to the lack of labor, and to the quality of what labor there is available. labor conditions on farms and plantations before 1898 were bad. The working man did not want to spend his days at hard toil from which he himself received practically no return, but he had not much choice in the matter. Then came the United States and said: "We would like you to work, but unless you want to, you don't have to." To which the laborer somewhat disconcertingly made reply; "Then I won't."

The Filipino is a good workman. In the big sugar and tobacco mills he is employed almost exclusively, not only in the lowest ranks but in positions of subordinate authority, and Americans are agreed that he does his work well. On the railways of the archipelago, the Filipino fills practically the whole pay-roll. A few of the highest technical and administrative men are Americans, but laborers, conductors, engineers and clerks are natives. The same thing is true of the Manila electric line. On the steamers that ply between the various islands most of the crews and some of the principal officers are Filipinos. According to all concerned, their work is satisfactory.

In fact, Filipino labor seems to be at its worst in agriculture, where the need for it is greatest. That there is no fundamental deficiency in the native as a working man, is shown by his record in other lines. It is simply a case where certain wrinkles in the situation must be ironed out, certain deep-rooted customs and prejudices gradually obliterated by steady and patient effort. The relations of employers and land-owners to their tenants will have to be readjusted, until the working man can see what he is working for, and that he is getting a direct benefit from any extra effort he puts forth.

The change must come slowly, without blare or sensationalism. Old customs must be superseded, and unless the directing hand proceeds cautiously there will be retrogression and confusion. It would seem a task for the insular administration, for the Bureaux of Agriculture and Labor. The question is, how to get the working man to work more; and that involves seeing that he gets a larger share of the profits.

A good illustration of the way progress must be adapted to local conditions is furnished by the experience of big American contracting firms with native labor. These contractors are the men who built the railroads, piers and breakwaters of Luzon and the Visayans, who are working many of the mines and plantations today. When they first arrived in the islands, they tried to handle Filipino labor by American methods, and they got nowhere. They found that working men were not hired direct, that the unit was the gang instead of the individual. Each gang had a chief who directed its operations, and arranged with the employer for wages. When the chief was hired, the gang was hired. When the chief quit, the gang quit.

The Americans tried to do away with this system and deal with the men directly. They found that this method caused needless confusion, and a lowering of efficiency. Direct supervision by American foremen was contrary to the customs of the country, and was resented by the workmen. Now the gang chief bosses his subordinates, and supervising Americans give their orders through the chiefs. If they want to discharge a man they do not throw a lump of coal at his head and profanely order him to get his "time." They quietly suggest to the chief that it might be wise to replace Jose with somebody who takes a little more interest in life. Next day there is a new man in Jose's place.

Another novel and disturbing custom that the American contractors encountered was the cheerful native habit of working only ten days or two weeks in the month. The men had a certain lack of energy, due according to some specialists, to the fact that their diet consisted largely of polished rice, with too little meat. Three days a week was a good average for them. According to American ideas that would never do. When a man tried such tricks he was discharged for good. But losing a job is not the tragedy to the Filipino that it is to the inhabitant of less favored climes where the battle for existence is more fierce. When the native lost his job, he philosophically drifted away and soon there was a shortage of labor.

The Americans did some hard thinking. With Yankee adaptability, they revised the sacred code of hustle to meet local conditions. If a laborer took a week off, he was received on his return as though nothing had happened, and if his job were open it was cheerfully given back to him. In order to discourage irregularity, every effort was made to keep the force at full strength, so that the erring brother might find his place taken when he came back, but there was no malice about it. "Sorry, but we can't use you," said the company. "Stick around a week or two, and maybe there will be an opening."

So José stuck around, watching meanwhile how his more faithful comrades continued to draw their pay and prosper, while he and his family played tag with the wolf at the door. He meditated on the virtues of steady employment, and the next time he got that job he was likely to hold it a long time. Also, the companies authorized bonuses for men who worked more than twenty-two or twenty-four days in the month. Today those bonuses are nearly a part of the regular pay-roll. The big employers now are expressing the greatest satisfaction with Filipino labor.

So we have a fertile archipelago lying in one of the most productive climes on earth—its latitude corresponds with that of Central America and the Canal Zone—waiting for development. Only about a quarter of the area is under cultivation. The labor is there, and it is capable. The question is only one of arousing enthusiasm over agriculture as it has been aroused over some forms of construction and industrial work. This accomplished, there will be a big contribution made to the wealth of nations.

Various other elements are involved in the agricultural problem, but it is primarily a labor problem. The island planter has to contend with drought, and with plagues of locusts which sweep over whole districts. But with more general cultivation the country will be able to afford emergency irrigation systems, and such cultivation will clean out many of the breeding-places of the locust. The only thing that cannot be guarded against is the occasional typhoon.

In the past a cattle disease known as "rinderpest" has hampered agricultural development. Allowed to run unchecked in the days of insurrection, it killed so many animals that farm work was held back or stopped entirely. The agricultural bureau has spent more money, and had more trouble, fighting rinderpest than in all its other troubles put together. Now the malady is well under control, and anyone who sees the numbers of the carabao must realize that the lack of work animals is no longer interfering with agricultural progress.

Of late there have been very encouraging signs of a new and intelligent interest in the agricultural resources of the islands. The first agricultural congress in the history of the Philippines was recently held in Manila. Over six hundred delegates attended from every part of the archipelago, and the spirit they showed indicates that the real significance of the question is being realized by the people at large.

When we consider the richness, the productiveness, the heavy and prosperous populations supported by such regions as Porto Rico and Hawaii, when we see what a part they play in world commerce and when we compare their area with the immense stretches of Philippine soil, we get a new conception of the potentialities of this tropic archipelago. The agricultural future of the Philippines is one that can be only estimated. It presents great problems, but their solution will be rewarded a hundredfold.

The Button

A Woman's Memories Of A Dear Boy

The cousin who gave me this button, many months ago, was a noisy, slangy, lovable schoolboy then.

No more; for his nineteen years of life had burdened him with no cares, no responsibilities, save those which come to a boy who is captain of his school house, captain of the first eleven, and captain of the first fifteen. And they rested but lightly on his broad shoulders, and caused him as little anxiety as conceit.

Years before I had earned his respect by my fleetness of foot in pursuit and the way in which I boxed his ears with elder-cousinly vigor whenever he attempted to fill my hair with sand and play such small boy tricks to the annoyance of his elders.

Thereafter I was honored with his disrespectful friendship, encouraged to attend school functions, criticised with unerring candor in the matter of clothes, and introduced with off-hand pride to friends and contemporaries, most of them tongue-tied and abashed.

To me, the mature thirty-year-old, he was a child, a babe-in-arms, a "dear boy," even as he was to his mother, and though he had come to his last term at school and was thinking of the 'varsity and a "career" the idea of his growing up and being a man instead of a boy seemed remote and unnatural.

But he must have grown up and very quickly and thoroughly too. A sentence here and there in his letters home showed it, though in general they were as free from sentiment or seriousness as he himself had ever been.

Killed in Action

It was a man, and no schoolboy, who lay so still and quiet among those other quiet forms on the fields of France, while their comrades fell back and back, nearer and ever nearer to Paris. He, with them, had learnt the bitterness of retreat in those early days of war; had learnt, too, the high courage of those who give way inch by inch but admit no defeat.

All his later history was summed up in the three dread words "Killed in action," but if one could reconstruct the mental growth, the quick springing into life of all that made boyhood a thing of the dim past, we should have, I think, a long tale and intricate.

These are things that are not told in detail, and can only be pieced together and guessed at by those who care enough to do the piecing and the guessing.

I remember the day he gave me the button, the first day that he appeared in the bosom of his family in uniform— a brave figure in the unaccustomed kilt, and a little self-conscious, perhaps, though he swaggered and chaffed and laughed, and with mock sentiment and ceremony presented me with my souvenir.

I remember his mother smiling at the nonsense we talked, but with a shadow on her face; for he was her only son, and very good to look upon, with the curl in his brown hair that would never be satisfactorily brushed away, and the laughter in his blue eyes and on his handsome mouth. The laughter must have stayed to some extent, or he would not have been himself, but there must have been something else in the eyes, and the lips must have set in a sterner line, before he lay there with blood matting the brown hair and stains on the old-new uniform.

A good, clean death for a boy grown to manhood—a bullet in the brain, but the shadow on his mother's face has closed down, so that there is no light left on it at all.

'If I Were a Man!'

Two of my brothers wear the same uniform, with buttons, like this of mine, all down the front. We seem so English on the surface that people stare and exclaim at it, but we have just enough of Scottish blood to be eligible. "We," I say; but though I am as much of a Scot as they, only they are eligible. I am tall and strong and fit; I can ride straight and shoot straight, but it all goes for nothing. I may wear one button as an ornament—a toy, but the soldier's coat with its proper complement is not for me. So for the first time in my life I say within me, as do thousands of others in these sad, queer days:

"Oh me! If I were a man!"

Not aloud, of course. Folks would smile a superior smile, as at the child who cries for it knows not what. But we do know. It is they who cannot sense the tragedy of being a woman, to one in whose veins runs the quick blood of fighting men. "Strike sure!" says my button. Aye! and so I would, but with what? A knitting-needle or a splint? They are all the weapons I may handle.

Always far back in the dim recesses of my mind there stays a picture of my native hills, with the grey mist shifting silently about their crests. Always, if I listen, I can hear the sound of the bagpipes skirling and echoing along the valleys, as some unseen far-off piper tramps up and down before the door of his hut. It is a sound that draws a Scot even when heard in London streets, giving him pause in the midst of modern monotony, and telling him of old past things, the life of the hills and the joy of battle.

They used to fight together, the men and women of my race, in those

(Continued on Page 7)

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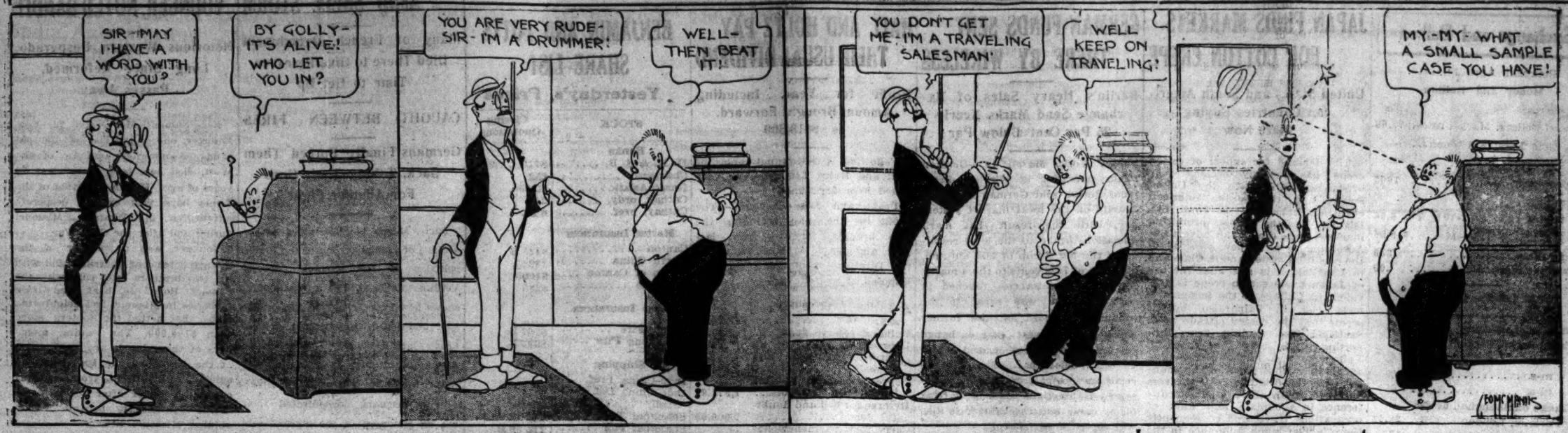
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


SIR-MAY I HAVE A WORD WITH YOU?
BY GOLLY- IT'S ALIVE! WHO LET YOU IN?
YOU ARE VERY RUDE- SIR- I'M A DRUMMER!
WELL- THEN BEAT IT!
YOU DON'T GET ME- I'M A TRAVELING SALESMAN'
WELL KEEP ON TRAVELING!
MY-MY- WHAT A SMALL SAMPLE CASE YOU HAVE!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Industrial Hygiene — By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.

THE development of industrial hygiene during the last thirty years is like the growth of a baby; for the science itself was only born about forty years ago, reached the age of consent less than a decade since and is not yet old enough to vote.

The stride from zero to something plus must necessarily be a long and tremendous one, greater in fact than any ever taken by the fabled Seven League Boots.

And the growth is neither gigantic nor acromegalic nor hydrocephalic. It's perfectly normal and healthy, and the science is in the big, husky boy stage with plenty of promise of future growth and abundant room for further improvement.

It is already manufacturing health for the millions, and the most important product of modern industry is the type of men it turns out and the kind of women and children who can live and grow up on their wages.

While we speak, and truthfully, of industrial diseases and the menace of shop conditions to health, broadly considered, modern industry is and has proved itself hygienic and health-improving to an overwhelming degree, and its largest and most valuable output has been health in carload lots.

Its Great Boon

From the other point of view, improved health, which means increased working power and efficiency, has been one of its most important assets and factors in its success.

Modern industry could no more have scored its superb triumphs without the aid of the doctor than Panama could have been dug across without Gorgas.

But whichever end one prefers to take hold of it by, the broad fact remains that modern industry based upon the conquests of science has done more to improve the health of humanity than any other ten influences since the dawn of history.

Only the high lights of the proofs can be touched upon. First of all, in the last thirty to forty years the death rates of all civilized countries have been greatly reduced, the average length of life increased, the disease rate enormously lessened, and the average wages and wealth per capita hugely multiplied in spite of an enormous increase in population.

Thirty years ago the average length of life in Western Europe and America was about thirty-three years; now it is fifty-one plus.

The average annual death rate a generation ago was twenty-one per thousand living; now it is about fourteen. The death rate from tuberculosis, that finest and grimmest social register of general health conditions, has gone down nearly 50 per cent, and the average wealth of the community per capita has increased from less than $500 up to $1,500.

Live Twice As Long

In other words, we live almost twice as long, die more than a third less frequently, are sick only two-fifths as often and less than half as much of the time, and have three times as much money to spend for good food, good housing and healthful recreation.

That is to say, we would have if all got their fair share, which they don't. To secure this equitable division of our huge national wealth is the most vital and important health problem of the future—yes, of today.

To complete the parallel, those countries which are most highly industrialized and civilized today—the United States, England, Sweden—have the highest longevity and the lowest death rate, fifty-three years and fourteen per 1,000, respectively; while those least fully industrialized—Austria-Hungary, Russia, Turkey have the lowest and highest, thirty-five and twenty-five, respectively.

For further consolation those countries which have scarcely been industrialized at all in the modern sense—India and China—still have an average length of life of about twenty-two years, in spite of their blameless and repulsively virtuous habits, according to one school of health reformers, in abstaining from meat, alcohol, hot biscuit, canned goods and the pleasures of life generally.

Of course all these improvements cannot be claimed as products of modern industrialism, but they are of the joint produc of modern inventions and scientific medicine and an awakened public conscience, which are all the children of modern science.

The Button

(Continued from Page 6)

far-away days before we learnt civilisation, and gaining all that it gives, lost something too. There was an ancestress of mine who would never be left behind when the clan went to fight, but accounted for an enemy as surely as her brothers, wielding a weapon with as strong and untiring an arm.

A Little Ramping Lion

Once, they say, she was doing woman's work in the mountain fastness home when she heard the sound of strife some distance off, and guessed at once the truth—that the clan had been set upon unawares by their foes. She was fleet and sure of foot, and she ran without a stumble and as swiftly as the wind down the mountain paths, and found, as she had visioned, a scene of shouting and slaughter and her men perilously outnumbered, though fighting without thought of surrender. And her young brother, little more than a child, lay very still a little way off, with his brown hair matted with blood and the laughter quenched in his blue eyes and on his handsome mouth. Whereat she gave a dreadful cry and, rushing into the fray like a tigress avenging her young, she dealt out death with such vigor that soon the one still body was paid for with two corpses of the foe, and soon, startled by the arrival of what seemed strong reinforcements, the enemy clan scattered and fled.

A strange model, do you say, for a modern, highly polished, twentieth-century young lady to wish to imitate? Maybe; but we are what we are, and I am as much the daughter of "Wild Margaret" as of my gentle, Early Victorian grandmother, who was a sweet lady but tearful. So I would rather wreak vengeance in her fashion for the lad who sleeps henceforth in France than weep impotent tears for him. And I may not.

In the middle of my button there is a little ramping lion. Somehow I think he chafes, as I do, at his lot in life, and I look at him and sympathise. Who, and he could do aught else, would ramp for ever ineffectually on a button?

GRACE MARY GOLDEN.

The Multiplex Hammond

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The only Typewriter carrying two faces of type at once.

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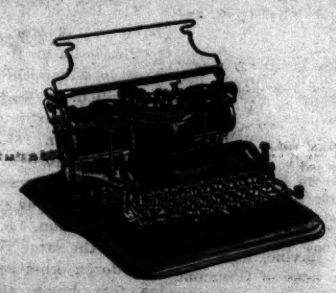

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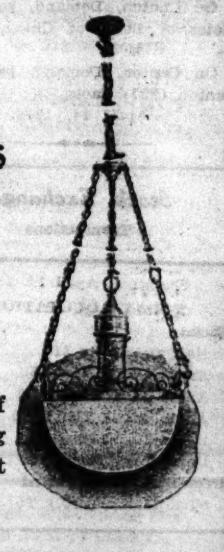

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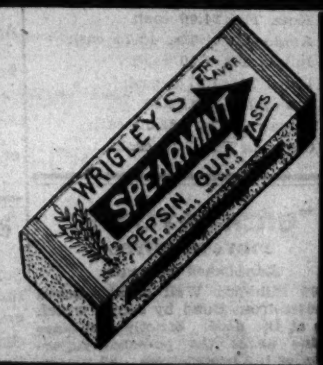

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 14, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rates:	72.60
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1903
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-10⅛ Tls.	6.96
Exch. @ 72.8—Mex...$	9.56
Peking Bar	355
Native Interest	.09

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	30d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	28.62
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....	477
Consols ....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ....T.T.	2-10⅛
London ....Demand	2-10⅛
India ....T.T.	214¼
Paris ....T.T.	411
Paris ....Demand	411½
New York ....T.T.	68⅜
New York ....Demand	68½
Hongkong ....T.T.	72⅛
Japan ....T.T.	73⅝
Batavia ....T.T.	161

Banks Buying Rates

London ....4 m-s. Cdts.	2-11⅛
London ....4 m-s. Docy.	2-11⅛
London ....6 m-s. Cdts.	2-11⅝
London ....6 m-s. Docy.	3-
Paris ....4 m-s.	429
New York ....4 m-s.	70⅜

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR APRIL

£1—Hk. Tls.	6.40
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs.	4.41
" " 1—Marks.	3.62
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.	1.35
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen.	1.48
" " 1—Rupees.	2.34
" " 1—Roubles.	2.29
" " 1—Mex. $.	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.6125
Chinese Dollars, 72.5625
On Peking, Demand, 105⅝
On Tientsin, Demand, 106
On Newchwang, Demand, 79⅝
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅝
On Chungking, Demand, 116½
On Nanchang, Demand, 73
On Foochow, Demand, 95⅛
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

April 14, 1916.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 14, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Hall and Holtz $17
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.50
Anglo Javas Tls. 12.50
Anglo Javas Tls. 12.40
Butes Tls. 2.00
Dominions Tls. 17.00
Direct Business Reported
S'hai Malay (ord.) Tls. 7.25

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, April 14, 1916.

Official
BUSINESS DONE
Langkats Tls. 33.75 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 12.00 April
Butes Tls. 2.00 cash
Direct
Butu Anamas Tls. 2.00 cash
Kota Tls. 14.00 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 12.75 cash
Bukits Tls. 6.50 cash
Butes Tls. 1.97½ cash
Semambus Tls. 2.00
Sumatras Tls. 132.50 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.25 cash

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PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
192 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class business under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

JAPAN FINDS MARKETS FOR COTTON CREPE

United States and South American Countries Buying Here Now

The demand for export of cotton crepe has recently become very brisk, especially with the United States, and the South American countries, India and the South Sea Islands as the most promising markets, says the Japan advertiser. According to an expert view as to the condition of demand in Chile and in Bangkok, it is said that the use of Japan made cotton crepe is prevalent in Chile and the business is most brisk in Valparaiso, but it seems that the center oftrade is in Santiago. The leading firms importing cotton crepe are those in Valparaiso and have their selling agents in various parts of the country. As the country is long from north to south there is much difference in a climate and kind of occupations there, and consequently there is also much difference in the taste and fashion for clothing stuffs, but generally the demand for cotton crepe for curtains and table cloths seems to be common in all parts of the country. The same stuffs are also in good demand for underwear and shirts. For curtains, those colored and with elaborate printed figures, are preferred.

The stuffs of second class quality are used for this purpose, and the designs most preferred are those of chrysanthemum, iris and other flowers printed on blue, brown or green. The retail price there is now about 1.50 peso per one meter.

The underwear and shirts, the striped stuffs which are now quoted at 8 or 9 yen per roll are preferred. At present no supply is seen except from Japan, and if due care is taken to meet with the demand the prospect of business in this market is very promising.

Turning to the demand in Bangkok, the same expert states that the demand for cotton crepe there was opened a few years ago and now has reached a considerable size. In 1913, Japanese cotton crepe exceeded in the Bangkok market the supply from other sources, but it is to be regretted that the quality of the stuffs exported there is inferior to foreign goods and there is a tendency for the Japanese stuffs to be discredited. Especially the shortcomings of Japanese stuffs are that the colred or striped stuffs are discolored at one washing. Though there has been an increase in the demand, there are also instances that the importers have declined the Japanese goods because of the defects. The market once opened would thus be lost unless care is taken to improve the quality of the stuffs. In some instances, the goods originally consigned to Bangkok have been turned to Malay or Java, because the Bangkok importers have declined to accept them. At present, the stuffs which are in better demand in Bangkok are products of Ashikaga, such as the striped crepe of 20 shaku in length of moderate width and the white crepe of 25 yards in length and 30 inches in width. These are used for the undergarments of the natives.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Servict

London, April 13.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—
Plantation, First Latex.
Spot: 3s. 3⅛d. to 3s. 2⅛d. Paid.
July to December delivery: 3s. 2½d. to 3s. 2¾d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Very little demand.
Last Quotation, London, April 12:
Spot: 3s. 3½d. Paid.
July to December delivery 3s. 3d. to 3s. 3¼d. Paid.
Tendency or market: Quieter after firmer.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Servict

London, April 13.—According to the Bank of England returns the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 29 per cent.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Servict

London, April 13.—Bar silver quotations are as follows:—30 1/16d., 30d., 30⅛d. closing; buying for coinage purposes.

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with headquarters in Shanghai. You can therefore deal direct with
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The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.
FRAZAR & Co.

GERMAN FUNDS SENT THERE BY WIRELESS

Berlin's Heavy Sales of Exchange Send Marks Nearly 25 Per Cent Below Par

New York, March 10.—German banks, operating by wireless direct from Berlin, sold German exchange heavily on the local market yesterday, with the result that mark quotations broke to the level reached in the big slump of last autumn. The rate of 72⅞ cents to the 4 marks for check remittances, touched in the afternoon, was equal to the minimum recorded on the former decline, the lowest that exchange dealers could remember, and nearly 23 cents below par. The wireless remittances sent from Berlin represented transactions usually carried on by cable and the cable rate also was forced down sharply.

When the suggestion was made to bankers with close German affiliations that the reason for the transfer of funds from Berlin to New York might represent fear in the German capital that the war was not shaping itself favorably to the Teutonic arms, it was rejected with emphasis. On the contrary, it was said, accumulation of resources there would seem to reflect no apprehension in regard to the trend of hostilities, and would indicate, further, that German bankers and business men felt no fear of a break between the United States and Germany.

The seling meant that the German banks were transferring funds to New York and it was estimated that several millions of dollars were credited to their account with banks and banking institutions here at the end of the day. The sudden increase of sales was puzzling to bankers, as they were unable to see the need at this time for increased resources in this city at the call of the Berlin banks. Since January 28 there had been decided check in the output of mark exchange, owing to an agreement among the banks of Germany to limit credits as far as possible to purchases in other countries of necessary supplies. The effect of this compact had been noted by bankers here, and it was supposed that it would be in evidence for some months to come, possibly until the end of the war. Yesterday's sales of exchange, it was said, were as extensive as on any day of the three months preceding the application of the bankers' agreement in Germany.

One theory advanced for the accumulation of German funds in local banks was that preparations were being made to make payment for goods bought some time ago by German importers. Last summer, and also last autumn, it was learned that round amounts of copper had been bought for German account to be delivered supposedly at the end of the war. Cotton, too, was bought by Germans for future delivery abroad, and from sources of excellent authority have come reports of extensive purchases of cartridges, rifles and machine guns. It was believed that the bulk of these transactions were financed through long term credits, subject to renewal from time to time and some bankers were inclined to think yesterday that instead of renewing bills shortly to fall due, the buyers in Germany had decided to pay them and were sending funds for the purpose.

It is understood that a part of the war munitions bought by Germans several months ago were taken for the purpose of restricting the supply to the Entente Allies andfor speculation, with the expectation of later sales to neutral countries at a profit. If these supplies have been sold, the money received at this center would go to liquidate the original purchase price, and such a process would not necessitate the transfer of funds from Berlin. As Germany has been unable for more than a year to import goods from this country, as far as the authorities know, there would be no necessity for building up bank deposits here for direct trade purposes. With this thought in mind, bankers said, they were pretty much at sea to account for the heavy sales of exchange.

International Bank Pays $3 Dividend for the Half-Year

We are informed by the International Banking Corporation that they have received a cable from their head office, New York, to the effect that a dividend has been declared of $3.00 per share, payable 1st May, for the half-year ended 31st December 1915.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.
Paid-up Capital £220,899
LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
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HALL AND HOLTZ PAY THEIR USUAL DIVIDEND

Profit for Year, Including Amount Brought Forward, Is $118,300

Fellowing is the annual report of Hall and Holtz, Ltd., for the year ended February 29:—

Profit and Loss Account.—The profit for the year, including the sum brought forward from last year, amounts to $118,300.54, which the Directors recommend shall be disposed of as follows:—

	$
A Dividend of 2.00 per share 10%	52,676.00
Building reserve fund	10,000.00
Depreciation (10%) off all fixtures, vehicles, and animals	3,334.89
Depreciation 10% off Sprinkler installation	1,371.85
Reserve for bad and doubtful debts	2,000.00
Carry forward to new account	48,917.80
	118,300.54

Directors.—Mr. J. D. Clark retires in accordance with the articles, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, who offer themselves for re-election.

Profit and Loss Accaunt

Dr.	$
To Direstors' Fees	2,500.00
" Auditors' Fees	400.00
" Trustees' Fees	273.98
" Balance	76,894.35
	80,068.33
Cr.	**$**
By Transfer Fees	60.00
" Dividends received (shares)	72.96
" Balances of Working Accounts for Year to date	79,935.37
	80,068.33

Balance Sheet

Liabilities.	$
To Capital registered 28,00 shares $560,000.00	
To Capital Account 26,338 shares	526,760.00
" Reserve Fund	186,380.24
" Debentures (7% 1914) Tls. 230,000	313,401.57
" Bank over-draft, secured on the Company's Property	101,572.17
" Bills Payable	46,085.18
" Unpaid dividends	1,232.00
" Sundry Creditors	24,837.61
" Building Reserve Fund	40,000.00
" Reserve for bad and doubted debts	1,569.22
" Profit & Loss Account Balance brought forward February 28, 1915 ....$41,406.19	
" Balance of Profit and Loss a-c.. 76,894.35	
	118,300.54
	1,360,138.53

Assets.	$
By Property Account:—	
Soochow Road Land.. 14, Nanking and 84, Szechuen Roads premises	5.00
	381,377.43
New Factory	17,759.40
Sprinkler Installation.	13,718.58
Hankow Land and Building	42,668.39
Tientsin Land and Building	145,108.75
Vehicles, Ponies and Motor Waggon	5,175.21
Fixtures @ 29. 2. '16..	28,173.78
By Shares account:—	
North China Insurance Co., Ltd. .....(2)	44.58
Shanghai Mutual Tele. Co., Ltd. .....(8)	547.69
By Fire Insurance unexpired	5,693.44
" Stock in Trade	369,588.73
" Sundry Debtors	40,315.66
" Cash in hand	4,024.13
" Tientsin Branch:—	
Stock Account...140,165.38	
Sundry Debtors.. 31,273.76	
Cash in hand.... 863.53	
Bank Account... 4,836.82	
Goods in Transit. 9,543.24	
Suspense Account 268.27	
	186,951.00
By Hankow Branch:—	
Stock in Trade..104,554.81	
Sundry Debtors.. 7,275.60	
Cash in Bank... 6,740.42	
Cash in hand.... 416.93	
	118,986.76
	1,360,138.53

Newchwang Market

Newchwang, April 10.—Messrs. A. Van Ess and Co. report as follows:—

Exports for the week ended April 7 were:—

Quantity	
	pcls
Beancake	178,205
Beans	43,542
Bean Oil	5,521
Castor Oil	638
	tons
Coal	1461

Quotations	Tls.
Beancake ....per pce.	1.04
Beans ....per pcl.	3.27
Bean Oil ....per pcl.	10.90
Castor Oil ....per pcl.	13.00
Kaoliang ....per pcl.	3.20

Exchange on Shanghai Tls. 793; Mex. $1.00—s.c. $1.24½.

U. K. COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Servict

London, April 13.—Today's cotton prices are as follows:—

Mid-Americans Spot	7.73d.
May-June	7.59d.
October-November	7.39d.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$775
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2½
Cathay, pref.	6 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$425 B.
North China	182½.
Union of Canton	$1005.
Yangtsze	$285
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$167 B.
Hongkong Fire	$393 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	98s. S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 18 S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien	Tls. 20 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12½
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d
Philippine	Tls. 2.85.
Raub	Tls. 3.20.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$129 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 82
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9¾ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 90
Hongkong Wharf	$79 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 102½
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 102
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8⅞ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112½.
International	Tls. 75⅛
International Pref.	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70 S.
Soy Chee	Tls. 38 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 89
Kung Yik	Tls. 14
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.65.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	Tls. 137½ S.
Green Island	$10 X.D. Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 34 S.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$17 Sa.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$38.
Watson	$7.20 Sa.
Weeks	$19.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 17⅛
Amherst	Tls. 2.10
Anglo-Java	Tls. 12½ Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6½ Sa.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 47 S.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2½
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7
Bute	Tls. 2 Sa.
Chemor United	Tls. 2¼
Chempedak	Tls. 17..
Cheng	Tls. 4.80.
Consolidated	Tls. 4½
Dominion	Tls. 17 Sa.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 11¾
Java Consolidated	Tls. 24¾
Kamunting	Tls. 12
Kapala	Tls. 1 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 20.
Karan	Tls. 17 B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 14
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 22½.
Padang	Tls. 20
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 12 B.
Permata	Tls. 7¼.
Repah	Tls. 1.65
Samagaga	Tls. 1½
Seekee	Tls. 10¾.
Semambu	Tls. 2 B.
Senawang	Tls. 25
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1¼ B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¼ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2.60
Sungala	Tls. 3.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 15 ¼
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8¼.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1¼
Taiping	Tls. 3.70
Tanah Merah	Tls. 13¾
Tebong	Tls. 32 XNI.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60
Ziangbe	Tls. 8
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Tls. 100.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$3 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 94
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 20
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 96 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 288¾

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 J'nkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boech-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for April 13 was 156 tons."

HELD HAUMONT LONG AMID SHELL STORM

Many of French Detachment Died There to Give Reserves Time to Get Up

CAUGHT BETWEEN FIRES

Germans Finally Forced Them Back, Taking Their Guns For Another Fight

Paris, March 10.—The story of the defense of Haumont, one of the heroic episodes of the struggle around Verdun, as told by a participant, shows how French soldiers died on the spot under the concentrated fire of heavy artillery and the shock of masses of infantry to gain time for the reserves to come up.

"The Germans concentrated their fire on Haumont at the outset," said the eyewitness. "They must have suspected that it would be the center of our resistance. They undertook by systematic destruction to prepare for the capture of the place without too much loss to the infantry when they had taken Haumont Woods.

"Every passage, every ravine, every clearing, and every crossroad that could serve us was swept by a devastating fire. The effect of the shelling was such that little by little our advanced lines weakened, and at 6 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 21 the Haumont Woods were invaded.

"The troops defending it resisted stoutly and won local successes, but the Germans came on line after line in increasing density. The shelling, which all night was so intense that it was impossible to counterattack, increased in fury at 6 o'clock in the morning, when projectiles searched every yard of ground, felled trees, and demolished houses.

"It seemed to us that the maximum destructive power of the cannon had been reached, but at 8 o'clock the impossible was surpassed. The expenditure of German ammunition redoubled, and the men on watch in the advanced positions saw the German infantry attack the trenches in Consenvoye Woods with trench mortars, while detachments descended the Haumont Ravine, marching toward the western edge of Haumont Woods.

"Caught between the German shells and our own curtain of fire in front of the village, it was impossible for us to move ahead or to the rear. We were cut off from all communication, the telephone and telegraph wires having been literally hashed by the shelling. Our men, installed in what remained of the defense works on the two flanks and in front of the village, waited stoically under a storm of gatling fire for the attack.

"From ten big shells a minute at 10 o'clock the number went to twenty at 2 o'clock. Ruins piled on ruins, yet in the midst of the inferno our men preserved remarkable placidity.

"The village had seemed to sink into the earth, while the concrete redoubt on which we had counted crumbled and buried eighty men and several machine guns and destroyed our ammunition depot. Still no one budged. What we then held was nothing more than a razed village, with the earth unheaved and transformed into a series of crevices devoid of shelter. The only thing resisting was the redoubt occupied by our Colonel.

At 5 p.m. a German battalion advanced in three columns simultaneously from the east, the north, and the north-west. Those of our men surviving rose to meet this enveloping manoeuver. The machine guns that were still intact were fired with maximum speed, making holes in the enemy's ranks and obliging the German left to stop before our barbed wire.

"Their center and right, however, came on ,and what was left of our force retired to new trenches southwest of Haumont, while machine guns cut to pieces the assailants who had succeeded in advancing from the north and the north-west.

"But they were too numerous. They got into the hollow of the village and took the Colonel's post in the rear, setting fire to the redoubt by liquid flames projected through a cellar window. The Colonel and his staff, who had grabbed rifles and were being aided by the survivors, were on the point of being captured or being burned alive.

"They came out of the redoubt, with heads erect and marched through the galling fire of the machine guns. The Colonel was untouched and the retreat was accomplished without further loss.

"With the machine guns left intact we made another stand and barred the road to the Germans from the Samogneux Ravine ,to the south of Haumont, and the fight went on."

DEATH REMOVES COLE YOUNGER, NOTED BANDIT

Notorious Western Desperado, Long Since Reformed, Passes Away

Lees Summit, Mo., March 22.—Cole Younger, one of the last of the old bands of notorious outlaws of the West, died here today. He was 72 years of age. His life, like that of the James boys, was one of desperate adventures in Western Missouri during and after the Civil War.

Younger was a member of the Quantrell band of guerrillas and with his two brothers took part with the "James Boys" in bank and train robberies in Missouri and neighboring states that netted the looters more than $100,000. The leading members of these bands are dead, some at the hands of the law, some by suicide and others from natural causes. Younger after a long term in the penitentiary became a law abiding Missouri citizen.

Cole was the oldest of the three "Younger Boys."

The father, Col. Harry W. Younger, came to Missouri from Kentucky before the war. He was a strong Union man, though a slaveholder. He settled near Lees Summit, 20 miles from Kansas City, where Cole was born in 1844. Col. Younger was murdered by one of the bands of lawless guerrillas that infested the Missouri-Kansas border in war times. The sons said their father was slain by Kansans for the purpose of robbery. They immediately took up arms against the North. They joined Quantrell's guerrillas and had their part in the memorable sacking of Lawrence, Kansas.

When the war was over they and the Jameses became outlawa. Among the notorious robberies of the decade following the war that were laid at their door were:

The raid on the Liberty, Mo., bank in 1866. One bank defender was shot dead and $72,000 stolen.

The looting of a Russellville, Ky., bank in 1868 for $17,000.

The Gallatin, Mo., bank robbery of 1868 in which the cashier was shot and killed.

Raids of Lexington and Savannah, Mo., banks in 1867.

Ten thousand dollars stolen from the Kansas City Fair Association in 1871, while 1,000 persons looked on.

The Corydon, La., bank robbed of $40,000 the same year.

A dozen other sensational robberies for which the Younger and James boys were blamed were carried out successfully before the three Younger brothers were captured in Minnesota after a raid on a bank at Northfield, Minn., in 1876, in the course of which Cashier Haywood was killed. The Youngers were shot many times in battles with a posse, but finally were taken alive after a battle at Shieldsville, Minn.

Cole and his brothers pleaded guilty and were sentenced to prison for life. They enterd the penitentiary at Still-water, Minn., and became model prisoners. Bob died in the penitentiary in 1889. Cole and James Younger were paroled in 1901. The next year James shot himself leaving a note ascribing his action to a refusal of the parole board to permit him to marry the girl he loved.

After Cole was paroled he was forced by Minnesota law to live in that state for three year. Then he returned to Missouri and settled down in a vine covered cottage which he bought for a niece in Lees Summit, the scene of his boyhood days. For a time he was connected with a show and later went on the lecture platform and became a good citizen.

In August, 1913, Younger was converted to religion at a revival meeting and became an active church worker.

"I've led an adventurous, turbulent life," he said. "The war brought on hate and strife and killing around here. I have been blamed for a lot of it with which I had nothing to do. They murdered my father and I was launched into a life of shooting and reprisals and rough riding, winding up with 25 years in the penitentiary. I was brought up in a Christian home. Now I'm an old man and I've come by God's mercy back to the place of my childhood to end my days."

Sees War As Result Of World's Impiety

London, March 4. — Cardinal Francis Bourne, Archbishop of Westminister, in a Lenten pastoral letter, declares: "The worldwide war is the direct outcome not of the failure but of the rejection of Christianity." There is he says, no nation guiltless in this respect.

"England, indeed," the Cardinal states, "will be preserved from such forgetfulness of the teachings of Christ as to proclaim as part of public policy that moral evil is nonexistent where the interests of the State are concerned, and that all means, right or wrong, honorable or dishonorable, may be employed when the needs of the country demand them.

"But England has had her part, and a great and leading part, in the revolt against the fundamental tenets of Christianity in the sixteenth century and the subsequent logical rationalization of religion which in so many nations had destroyed Christianity altogether."

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Gesohen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Ilollo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... „ 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Ilollo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpe. Tls.
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
ChangchunHarbin		Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen)	o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 1%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits .....U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .....Yen $48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking
Authorized Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Amusements

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
Friday, April 14th & till Monday, 17th
AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE

"Famous Battles of Napoleon"
four parts
An Historic Picture Filled with Human Quality Enacted on the Indentical Battle-fields. 10,000 Soldiers and 3,000 Horses Took Part in the Production of this Film, which is Admitted to be a Real Historical Masterpiece.

MISS HELEN GALARDI
In New Songs
and
The Three Delroys
Comedy Fire Jugglers

Popular Cinema Prices

TOWA CINEMA
THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Friday, Saturday and Sunday,
14th, 15th and 16th April, 1916

"THE BLACK BOX"
15th Episode (Final)
In Two Parts.

"NINA OF THE THEATRE"
A Stirring Circus Drama
In Two Parts

Also Keystone and other Comedies

Brass Circle Seats .. ...30 Cents.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Commencing on Monday, April 17
"The Exploits of Elaine"

Miss Pearl White, as "Elaine," The Heroine

Amazing Detective Novel and Motion Picture Drama

Introducing: **Miss Pearl White,**
Arnold Daly and
"Craig Kennedy"

Written by **Arthur B. Reeve,** The Well-known Novelist.

Dramatized into a Photo-Play by **Charles Goddard,** author of "The Perils of Pauline."

Cast of Leading Characters in the Motion Picture Reproduction by the famous Pathe Players.

Elaine Dodge .....*Miss Pearl White.*
Craig Kennedy .....*Mr. Arnold Daly.*
Harry Bennett ..... „ *Sheldon Lewis.*

Two Complete Episodes, in Novel form (illustrated), will appear in THE CHINA PRESS on Sunday, April 16

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme
For April 14th, 15th and 16th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
"A Rose Among the Briars"
A Three-Part Pathe-colored Play, Produced by Balboa Company, Featuring Jackie Saunders

Russian-Polish Ballet Company
Presenting National Dances, Apache Dance, Gipsy Dance, also the famous Don Cossacks' Camp Dance.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE
Depicting latest events of interest

"GIRL AT THE THROTTLE"
Hazards of Helen Railroad Series

"BILLY BOY'S VICTIM"
Featuring Little Bobby

"WIFFLES IN A MUSICAL VEIN"
M. Prince in the Leading Role

"SAFETY FIRST"
A Splendid Starlight Comedy.

SEE
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE

"SPARTACUS"
In Six Interesting Acts
The Greatest Historical Photo-drama Ever Presented to the Shanghai Public.

A Mammoth Spectacle employing thousands of people in the making. A twin sister to "Quo Vadis?" Contains the largest arena scenes in pictures. A story of ancient Rome.

Popular Cinema Prices.

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

LYCEUM THEATRE
SHANGHAI

For A Short Season Only
Commencing Wednesday, April 19th
Maurice E. Bandmann
PRESENTS
The New Bandmann Opera & Comedy Co.

Wednesday and Thursday, April 19th & 20th
For the First Time in Shanghai
"TONIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
(Still running at the Gaiety, Theatre London)

Saturday, April 22nd
For the First Time in Shanghai
"THE CINEMA STAR"
(The Great Shaftesbury Theatre Success)

Monday and Tuesday, April 24th and 25th
For the First Time in Shanghai
"GRUMPY"
(Cyril Maude's Great Triumph)

Wednesday, April 26th
"THE CINEMA STAR"

Thursday and Friday, April 27th and 28th
For the First Time in Shanghai
"BETTY"
(From Daly's Theatre, London)

Saturday, April 29th
For the First Time in Shanghai
"THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN"
(A fitting Successor to "Step This Way.")

Plans now open at MOUTRIE'S for the First Six Performances,
Prices of Admission....$3, $2 & $1.
Commencing 9.15 p.m. sharp

Positively Last Performance

CINDERELLA

In aid of Crippled French Soldiers.

TONIGHT, 9 p.m.

Booking now open at Messrs. Moutrie & Co.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date.	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Apr. 18	...	New York	Netherby Hall	Br.	Jinks	S. Tomes
" 20	P.M	Seattle	Mexico Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	A. T. Co.
" 21	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
" 21	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
" 21	P.M.	Tacoma	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	Saitow	A. T. Co.
" 23	5.00*	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Hotri	N. Y. K.
" 25	P. M.	Vancouver	Montcalm	Br.	Halley	C. P. O. S.
May 1	10.00*	Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
" 5		San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Abernethy	Dollar Co.
" 9	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Smith	A. T. Co.
" 11	..	Seattle	Canada Maru	Jap.	Hori	A. T. Co.
" 20	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. O. S.
" 20		San Francisco	Floridian	Br.		Dodwell
" 21	noon	Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N Y K
" 21		Seattle	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	Higo	N. Y. K.
June 3	P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
" 4	noon	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagasuye	N Y K
" 9	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopecraft	C P O S
" 13	noon	Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shinobe	N Y K
" 20	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
Sept. 1	P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Apr 15	9.30*	Nagasaki Moji	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	Suzuki	N.Y.K.
" 18	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji	Omi Maru	Jap.	Saito	N.Y.K.
" 20	noon	Moji, Kobe	Kumano Maru	Jap.	Saito	N. Y. K.
" 21	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
" 23	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Porthos	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M M
" 29	P. M.	Moji, Kobe	Montcalm	Br.	Halley	C. P. O. S.
May 7	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Kamo Maru	Jap.	Shimidzu	N. Y. K.
" 8	P.M	Nagasaki, Kobe	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Smith	A. T. Co.
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Apr 17	9.30*	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	Garwood	P. & O.
" 19	10.30*	London via Cape	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Irisawa	N. Y. K.
" 26	D.L	London via Cape	Nelcus	Br.	Maclean	B & S.
" 30	8.30*	London via Cape	Hirano Maru	Jap.	Fraser	N. Y. K.
May 1	..	Marseilles, London	Namur	Br.	Collyer	P. & O.
" 1	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Tencer	Br.	Yarwood	B. & S.
" 4		London via Cape	Katori Maru	Jap.	Kon	N. Y. K.
" 4	D.L.	Liverpool	Ajax	Br.	McHutchon	B. & S.
" 8		Genoa, London	Merionethshire	Br.	Williamson	J. M. & Co
" 10	P.M.	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M M
" 14	..	London via Cape	Kaga Maru	Jap.		N.Y.K.
" 15	..	Marseilles, London	Nanking	Br.	Manley	P. & O.
" 16	P.M.	London via Ports	Glenlffer	Br.	McGregor	Glen Line
" 24	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Cordilliere	Fr.	Magee	Cie M. M.
" 28	..	London via Cape	Kamo Maru	Jap.	Shimidzu	N. Y. K.
" 29	..	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	Heslington	P. & O.
June 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallat	Cie M M
" 12	..	Marseilles, London	Malta	Br.	Talbot	P. & O.
" 21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie. M. M.
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Apr 15	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Choysang	Br.	Holmwood	J. M. & Co.
" 15	A.M.	Amoy Swatow	Tungwah	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co.
" 15	10.00*	Amoy	Holhow	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.
" 16	7.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
" 16	7.00*	Swatow	Kashing	Br.	Byers	B. & S.
" 17	0.00*	Wuhu, Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	Martin	B. & S.
" 17	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
" 18	..	Takao, Formosa	Keelung Maru	Jap.	Saito	N K K
" 18	9.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
" 19	D.L.	Wahamatsu	Ningpo	Br.	McCulloch	B. & S.
" 20	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Meathrel	B. & S.
" 21	P.M.	Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Smith	A T. Co
" 23	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
" 26	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	Eedy	B. & S.
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Apr 15	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	Br.	Heppel	Kailan M.A.
" 15	10.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.
" 15		T'tao, T'tsin, Dairy	Yoshin Maru	Jap.	Miura	N.K.K.
" 16	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Yushun	Chi.	Legge	C.M.SN.Co
" 16	noon	Taingtao	Risai Maru	Jap.	Imazato	S. M. R.
" 16	P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenlffer	Br.	McGregor	Glen Line
" 18	11.00*	Dairy	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	Satoh	M. R.
" 19	noon	Chefoo, Newchwang	Hunan	Br.	Macdonald	B. & S.
" 22	10.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Chengking	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Apr 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yatung	Br.	Owen	B. & S.
" 15	M.N.	do	Siangyang M.	Jap.	Scott	N. K. K.
" 16	M.N.	do	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
" 16	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	Mellwain	C.M.SN.Co.
" 17	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	Gibb	J.M. & Co.
" 17	M.N.	do.	Kiangyu	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.SN.Co
" 17	M.N.	do	Tatoo Maru	Jap.	Ikeda	N. Y. K.
" 18	M.N.	do	Nanyang Maru	Jap	Yasaki	N. K. K.
" 18	M.N.	do	Lienyi	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
" 18	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	Phillip	J. M. & Co.
" 19	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	Conley	C.M.SN Co
" 19	M.N.	do	Kisling	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
" 20	M.N.	do	Talee Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
" 20	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	Wade	C.M.SN.Co.
" 21	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.
" 22	M.N.	do	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	Takano	N. K. K.
" 22	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.
" 24	M.N.	do	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	Kurikawa	N. K. K.
" 25	M.N.	do	Tachang Maru	Jap.	Hosokawa	N. K. K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight D.L.—Daylight

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Apr 14	N'gpo	Hsin Peking	1374	Br	Stott	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Apr 14	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi	Edgren	Ningshao	N.S.C.W
Apr 14	N'chwang	Matsu Maru	1575	Jap.	Iwamoto	M. B. K.	
Apr 14	Amoy	Yushun	1079	Chi	Legge	C.M.S.NCo.	K.K.Y.W.
Apr 14	Japan	Rokkosan Maru	1148	Jap.	Mayetomi	M. B. K.	
Apr 14	Japan	Joshin Maru	602	Jap.	Miura	N.K.K.	
Apr 14	Chefoo	Kiang	1127	Br.	Baker	J. M. & Co.	
Apr 14	Dairy	Kanju Maru	98	Jap.	Miura	Suzuki	
Apr 14	Singapore	Eurypylus	86 7	Br.	Smith	B. & S.	
Apr 14	Hankow	Siangyang M.	2335	Jap.	Scott	N K K	N.Y.K.W.
Apr 14	Hankow	Tatung	1232	Br.	S'merville	B. & S.	C N W
Apr 14	Hankow	Kiangyung	145	Chi.	Mellwain	C.M.SN.Co	K.K.Y.W.
Apr 14	Swatow	Kashing	1143	Br.	Byers	B. & S.	W T W
Apr 14	Swatow	Hoihow	896	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.	W T W
Apr 14	Hankow	Changsa	1229	Br.	Tindall	Geddes& Co	N.S.C.W.
Apr 14	Japan	Dainigensan M.	1140	ap.	Tanaka	M. B. K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons.	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr 14	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	1736	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co
" 14	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	2225	Jap.	Takeshita	N Y K
" 14	Hankow, etc.,	Kianghsia	2101	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.S.N Co
" 14	Antung	Chekiang	1313	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.
" 14	Newchwang	Yochow	1290	Br.	Somme	B. & S.
" 14	Wakamatsu	Anyo Maru	1845	Jap.	Taniyama	F. Co.
" 14	Wuhu	Kweilin	1747	Br.	McGarity	B. & S.
" 14	Taingtao, Dairen	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
" 14	Chinwangtao	Michi Maru	789	Jap.	Matsumoto	S. S.
" 14	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	1356	Rus.	Milovzoroff	R V F
" 14	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2368	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
" 14	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	Edgren	N. S. N. Co

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr 14	Hankow, etc.,	Tachang Maru	1631	Jap.	Kurikawa	N. K. K.
" 14	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	1735	Br.	Sellar	J. M. & Co.
" 14	Hankow, etc.,	Wuchang	1490	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
" 14	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	1293	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched rom N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, April 15, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Tachi Maru, Capt. Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pottung N.K.K. Wharf on Sunday, April 16 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund.

For Southern Ports

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Tungwah, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The str. Keelung Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtszepoo Wharf on 18th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Friday, April 21. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Joshin Maru, Captain W. Miura, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszopoo Wharf on Saturday 15th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund, Tel. No. 3257.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Yushun, Capt. W. G. Legge, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, May 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The Str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, May 9. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tatoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Amoy for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Kinling left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin, for Shanghai via Chefoo yesterday.

The N. K. K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C. M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Nagoya left Kobe at 10 p.m. on Wednesday, and is expected to arrive at Shanghai this morning.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Teucer left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Chiyuen left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Chefoo for Newchwang on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi, left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Ningpo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.'s s.s. Monteagle arrived at Moji at 7.30 a.m. on Thursday, sailed at 5 p.m. and is due at Woosung at noon, today. The tender Alexandra with inward-bound passengers and mails should reach the Customs jetty about 4 p.m. This steamer will be despatched from Woosung for Hongkong on the same day, and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m. to convey passengers and mails on board.

The English Mail which left Shanghai per P. and O. s.s. Nankin on March 5, arrived at Marseilles per P. and O. s.s. Mongolia on the 12th instant.

The P. and O. s.s. Mongara, which left Shanghai on February 10, arrived in London on the 13th inst.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Oanfa left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Amoy for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Foochow for Shanghai on the 18th.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Chefoo for Tientsin on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Chipshing left Hongkong for Weihaiwei and Tientsin on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Pehtang left Hankow on Thursday and may be expected to arrive here on the 17th.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Omi Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today about 9 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, April 18.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru, from Dalny and Tsingtao is due to arrive here on the 17th.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlsen	Carlowitz	U S A
Apr 8	Port Arthur	Asosan Maru	1221	Jap.	Suna	M.B.K.	W T W
Apr 13	C'wangtao	Atsuta Maru	1847	Jap.	Onodera	K.M.A.	Y K D W.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4394	Aus.	Friscovich	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Apr 12	C'wangtao	Burrumbeet	156	Br.	Heppell	K M A	C N W P
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Am	Tarabuchia	Aus. Lloyd	C M & W
Mar 13	Hankow	Chiuchang	839	Chi.	Kyle	P S N Co	N.S.C.W.
Apr 7	New York	City of Agra	3096	Br.	Davies	M.B.K.	S O C W
Apr 13	Hongkong	Choysang	1434	Br.	Holmwood	J. M. & Co	S H W
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2857	Ger.	Voerbeck	R. D. & Co.	U S A
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	Hense	H. D. & Co	D p.
Apr 13	Hongkong	Glenlffer	6021	Br.	McGregor	Glen Line	S H W
Apr 13	Ningpo	Haitang		Chi.			China S. S.
Apr 13	C'wangtao	Heiwa Maru	1484	Jap.	Toyama	K M A	K.M.A.W.
Feb 4	Singapore	Ishimi	1608	Br.	Watson	Moller & Co	Y T P D
Apr 1	Formosa	Keelung Maru	963	Jap.	aito	N K K	L P D L W
Apr 13	Hongkong	Luchow	2121	Br.	ibbs	B. & S.	W T W.
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Ratke	Melchers	N G L B.1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Lehmann	Melchers	N G L B 1
Mar 29	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	Lyons	S. Oil Co.	S O C W
Apr 10	Hankow	Meian	461	Am.	Augustad	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Apr 6	Japan	Nichiren Maru	1241	Jap.	Suzuki	Furukawa	W T W
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	Peterson	G. N. T. Co.	S p.
Mar 25	Ningpo	Robert Portzat	747	Am.	Aldcquer	Portzat	O W S B
July 30	Taingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	Ahlert	H. A. L.	Int. D. W.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	6446	Aus.	Martinolich	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shuhun	495	Chi.	Ching	S N Co	KNDW
Feb 1	Dairy	Shanghai	270	Jap.	Hudson	Moller & Co	Y T P D
Apr 4	Dairy	Sakaki Maru	754	Jap	Kushida	S. S.	Y T P D W
Apr 13	Japan	Shidzuoka Maru	6189	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.	
Apr 13	Hankow	Siang	1206	Br.	Sellar	B. & S.	S H W
Apr 13	Cruise	Store Nordiske	589	Dan	Christiansen	G.N.T.Co.	S p
Apr 4	Hakodaki	Tellus	4 81	Nor	Berg	Wallem & Co	Int D
Apr 11	Swatow	Tamani	919	Br.	Cudney	B. & S.	W T W.
Apr 12	Chefoo	Tsingchow	1268	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.	C N W
Apr 13	Hankow	Tsehang Maru	1681	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.	L P D U W
Apr 13	Swatow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 12	Hankow	Whasheng	721	Chi.	Grainger	C.S.S. Co.	W T W
Apr 13	Hankow	Wuchang	1924	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Apr 11	Hankow	Yuenkiang Maru	850	Jap.	Nurita	N.K.K.	N.Y.K.W.
Apr 12	Japan	Yamashiro M.	2580	Jap.	Suzuki	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	Apr. 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
B N S	Apr. 11	Cruise	Elcano	Am g-b.	620	8	95	Coxe
YTPDW	Mar. 21	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	200	2	80	King

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Siccawei Weather Report

13.—The anticyclone has formed again over North China, while the depression of the Yangtze Valley was moving away across the Yellow Sea and Korea. Overcoast weather in our regions Rain from time to time at Shanghai.

14.—Overcoast cooler weather. Fresh N.-E. Winds Drops of rain at Shanghai before 6 a.m.

Meteorological Readings

Friday, April 14, 1916.

WEATHER.		4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.....		164.10	765.21
" " inches		30.08	30.15
Variation a m. for 24 h ..		†3.62	†2.91
Variation a m. for 12 h ..		†2.69	†0.21
Wind	Direction	NE	NE
	Kilom per hour ...	21	24
	Miles	13.0	14.9
Temperature	Cen	11°6	13°3
	Fahr.....	52.8	55.9
Humidity: 00		87	82
Meteorology: 5-10.....		10	10
Rainfall mm		—	—
Rainfallinches		—	—

C. P. O. S. LTD.

Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Asia . . . April 21
Monteagle ..... " 28
Empress of Russia .. May 19
Empress of Japan.... June 3
Empress of Asia .... " 16
Monteagle ..... July 1
Empress of Russia .. " 14
Empress of Japan.... July 29
Empress of Asia .... Aug. 11
Empress of Russia .. Sept. 9
Monteagle ..... " 15

For further information, apply to
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads
L. E. N. RYAN,
Agent.
Telephone 1668

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons May 9
" "SHINYO MARU" 22,000 tons June 3
" "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons July 21
" "SHINYO MARU" 22,000 tons Aug. 18

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERSIA MARU" 9,000 tons Apr. 28
" "NIPPON MARU" 11,000 tons May 28
" "PERSIA MARU" 9,000 tons July. 11
" "NIPPON MARU" 11,000 tons Aug. 8
" "PERSIA MARU" 9,000 tons Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons July 2
" "SHINYO MARU" 22,000 tons July 30
" "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons Sept. 16

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SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
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Pacific Service
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APRIL 21, JUNE 26, SEPT. 1.
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES
FOR HONGKONG
JUNE 12 AUG. 18
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
PHONE 4773. FIRST FLOOR, UNION BLDG

LORD R. CECIL ANSWERS THE BERLIN CHARGES

Declares Germany Would Have Cut Off Britain's Food But For Navy

SCOUTS REPRISAL PLEA

Asserts Teutons Started Illegal Sea Warfare and U-Boats Have No Special Rights

London, March 10.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, replied today to the German memorandum presented in Washington on the submarine warfare and the blockade.

"It is a curious fact," said he, "that the Germans so often try to defend their action with regard to submarine warfare by stating that they adopted it as a measure of reprisal against acts committed by the British Government before the date on which the Germans started their submarine campaign The official submarine warfare began before the Order in Council of March 11, 1914. Moreover, it should be noted that as far back as October 26, 1914, the admiral Gauteaume with 2,000 unarmed refugees was sunk.

"The Germans now contend that the submarine campaign is in reprisal for our mine laying in the North Sea and for the extension of our contraband list in contravention of the Declaration of London. They appear to forget that they themselves early in the war were guilty of the indiscriminate strewing of mines on the high seas in defiance of all international law, a proceeding which the British Government never followed. Lately the Germans have actually laid mines in neutral territorial waters. With regard to the Declaration of London, that instrument is not binding on His Majesty's Government, who have not ratified it. The contraband lists have been drawn up in accordance with the basic principles of international law, and consist of goods useful for the prosecution of war.

Submarine Not Immune

"The Germans state that as submarines heretofore have not been recognized in international law, their use could break none of the rules of international law. This is a singular idea. It amounts to saying that a power which can discover a new weapon may use it in defiance of all the laws of humanity. Presumably, therefore, the submarine is bound by no laws. The Germans claim it is illegitimate for Great Britain to interfere with the food supply of the noncombatant German population, yet in September, 1914, the Dutch vessel Maria was destroyed by a German cruiser and in January, 1915, the W. P. Fraye, an American ship carrying grain from California to Ireland, met the same fate. Moreover, the object of the German submarine decree was avowedly to cut off all supplies from these islands. That they have not succeeded is due to the efforts of the British Navy. If they had succeeded would they have allowed food to come into Great Britain? Did they allow food to be introduced into Paris for the use of the starving civilian population during the siege, or did they allow the civilian population to leave the city?

"The Germans seem to claim that British interference with their trade is unjustified; on the contrary it is a recognized belligerent right, which always has been exercised by any power able to do so. The remedy is in the hands of the German fleet just as the raising of a siege is the duty of a belligerent army.

"His Majesty's Government do not admit that the measures they have taken to intercept trade and correspondence are in any way illegal. They are prepared to justify them in law, and so far as humanity is concerned, they cerfainly do not fear comparison with the actions of that power which has been responsible for the sack of Louvain, the sinking of the Lusitania, and the introduction of poison as a method of warfare.

No Orders for Attack

"It is totally untrue that, as stated by the Germans, British armed merchant ships have orders and encouragement to attack submarines. Their armament is defensive and to this they have a well established right under international law.

"The Germans say it was contrary to their intentions to kill neutrals by the use of submarines. Why then did they torpedo the Lusitania without warning, knowing that she had neutrals on board and repeat the act in the case of the Arabic? The Germans maintain that they nowhere infringe upon the rights of neutral traders. It is true their fleet has not had many opportunities to do so, yet they warn neutral traders that all ships entering the war zone are liable to be sunk. Moreover, have they ever shown any regard for the owners of innocent neutral cargo upon vessels they destroyed?"

Defends British Seizures

London, March 10.—"There has been some feeling in the United States that our action in detaining parcels and letter mails for examination was frivolous and that it entailed an amount of inconvenience out of all proportion to the benefit which might accrue to our enemies from the goods thus carried," said Sir Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, in showing to The Associated Press representative today some figures which indicated the extent of the trade carried on through the mails to and from Germany.

"These figures, taken alone," Lord Robert added, "seem to sustain the American criticism, as none of them is large in comparison with the cargo seizures, but the whole problem reduces itself to the broad question whether Germany can import goods valuable for her war purposes and export goods increasing her foreign credits under first class and parcel postage. So it becomes a question not so much of what actually is shipped in this form, but what would be shipped if England announced to the world that she would not touch goods sent through the post to and from Germany.

"Recently we have taken from letter mail sent from Germany valuable consignments of goods which cannot be regarded as postal correspondence under The Hague Convention. As an instance of the use of the parcel post we took from the liner United States, bound for Scandinavia, the following: 1,594 parcels of fur skins, 221 parcels of military boots, 418 parcels of strip tin, and 80 parcels of ferro-vanadium. It is unnecessary to dilate on the great military value of the last two items."

Princess Who Weds Kaiser's Son

Berlin, March 4.—Another romance in the Imperial family of Germany will shortly culminate in a "war wedding." Next Saturday, March 11th, the beautiful Princess Marie Auguste of Anhalt, will become the bride of Prince Joachim of Prussia, the youngest son of the Kaiser.

The wedding takes place at the Imperial residence at Potsdam, and is to be a very quiet affair. By special order of the Kaiser all the pomp which surrounds court weddings in time of peace will be avoided.

Only the parents of the bride and bride groom, their brothers and sisters ,a few other near relatives and a half a dozen high officials will witness the simple marriage ceremony. The honeymoon of the young couple will be short, because the young Prince, who is fighting on the eastern front, will have to return to his regiment almost immediately after the wedding.

Princess Marie Auguste, the future youngest daughter-in-law of the Emperor, is the oldest daughter of Prince George of Anhalt and a niece of the reigning Duke Frederick II. of Anhalt-Dessau. She will celebrate her eighteenth birthday on June 10, of this year and is considered the most beautiful of the German princesses.

Obituary

Mr. Richard Harding Davis

Reuter's Service

London, April 13.—The death is announced of Mr. Richard Harding Davis, the well-known American novelist, playwright and newspaper correspondent.

Mr. R. J. Broad's Funeral

The funeral took place yesterday at the Bubbling Well Cemetery of Mr. Richard James Broad. The Rev. C. E. Darwent conducted the ceremony. The body was cremated.

Mr. Tong Kiung-chiang

News has been received here that Mr. Tong Kiung-chiang, Chairman of the Chinese Guild, in the United States died at New York on March 7. A short time before his death deceased addressed a letter to President Wilson denouncing the monarchical movement in China. Mr. Tong's family came from Sinning. He was born in the United States. Graduated from one of the universities there he enjoyed the highest respect of his countrymen. He was ever a great revolutionist. In 1911 he helped finance the revolution which overthrew the Manchu dynasty. He came to China after the abdication and eventually became delegate for the Chinese in the United States. The rebellion in 1913 compelled him to go back to the States and since then he had been in poor health.

MARRIED MEN'S UNION REBUKED BY ASQUITH

Denies Government Has Broken Pledges; Gives Promise Of State Aid

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 13.—Mr. Asquith, receiving a deputation from the self-styled Married Men's Union, today, indignantly repudiated the suggestion that the Government had broken its pledges. He was convinced that married men were among the most loyal and he deprecated the union's deplorable movement.

The Government had decided to deal generously with married men and the amount of help they would receive from the State would be fixed later.

Yesterday evening, Members of the House of Commons were more optimistic concerning the recruiting crisis. Although Sir Edward Carson has put on the table a motion in favor of the compulsion of all men of military age, the concensus of opinion is that the Cabinet will not decide on general compulsion, believing that the House of Commons will not pass Sir Edward Carson's motion if it is pressed to a division.

It is expected that the Government will introduce a Bill extending the Military Service Act to all youths attaining the age of 18 and that this and the embodiment of attested married men will suffice to meet the requirements of the military authorities for many months.

Politicians speculate whether the audience given to Mr. A. Bonar Law by the King, yesterday morning, is related to his position towards the Unionist War Committee, which would be awkward if many Unionists voted against the Government. The cardinal fact of the situation at present is that the leaders of the Unionist party are most desirous to keep the Coalition Cabinet in being.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Atreus		Feb. 3
Atsuta Maru		Feb. 7
City of Colombo		Jan. 22
Demodocus		Mar. 18
Eumaeus		Mar. 20
Glenstrae		Mar. 11
Helenus		Feb. 2
Hitachi Maru		Feb. 20
Iyo Maru		Mar. 5
Kanagawa Maru		Apr. 2
Kansas		Feb. 6
Kitano Maru		Apr. 2
Knight Comparion		Feb. 21
Machaon		Apr. 2
Miyazaki Maru		Mar. 22
Nore		Mar. 26
Pingsuey		Mar. 1
Prostesilaus		Mar. 2
Suwa Maru		Jan. 23
Teresias		Apr. 9
Tydeus		Jan. 16
Waimana		Feb. 18
For Marseilles, etc.		
Amazone		Mar. 23
Atlantique		Mar. 5
Brisbane River		Mar. 25
Polynesien		Mar. 29
For Bombay		
Malta**		Apr. 3
Nankin**		Mar. 5
Novara**		Mar. 20
For Vancouver, etc.		
Canada Maru		Mar. 9
Empress of Japan		Apr. 8
Hazel Dollar		Mar. 4
Kumi Maru		Apr. 9
Kamakura Maru		Feb. 27
Kosoku Maru		Feb. 29
Manila Maru		Apr. 4
Sado Maru		Apr. 9
Shimpo Maru		Feb. 26
Tamba Maru		Mar. 12
Yokohama Maru		Mar. 20
For New York		
City of Baroda		Mar. 6
Indra		Feb. 7
Indrashamba		Mar. 17
St. Patrick		Feb. 27
Skipton Castle		Jan. 22
Tuscan Prince		Jan. 26
For San Francisco, etc.		
Robert Dollar		Feb. 25
Shinyo Maru		Mar. 17

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	Due
Cyclops	Mar. 8	May 1
Fushimi Maru		Apr '16
Hirano Maru		Apr. 28
Idomeneus	Mar. 25	May 15
Kamo Maru	Mar. 11	May. 15
Kashima Maru		Apr. 30
Katori Maru	Mar. 25	May. 15
Kashgar	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Apr 30
Lycaon	Mar. 11	May 1
Malta**		May 25
Mentor	Feb. 24	Apr 20
Merionethshire	Feb. 22	Apr. 18
Mongara	Apr. 29	June 12
Monmouthshire		Apr. 27
Nellore	Apr. 15	May. 29
Namur**	Mar. 4	Apr. 17
Novara**	Apr. 1	May 11
Ningchow	Feb. 19	Apr. 17
Nankin**	Mar. 18	Apr. 30
Nyanza	Apr. 15	May 29
Oanfa	Feb. 17	Apr. 20
Peleus	Mar. 18	May 8
Pyrrhus	Feb. 25	Apr. 23
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Apr. 16
Teucer	Jan. 29	Apr. 16
FROM MARSEILLES		
Andre Lebon		May 19
Cordillere		May 5
Porthos	Mar. 29	Apr. 22
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Aki Maru	Apr. 4	May 2
Awa Maru		Apr. 21
Empress of Asia		Apr 21
Empress of Russia	Apr. 20	May 20
Empress of Japan		June 9
Kamakura Maru		May 2
Monteagle	Mar. 18	Apr. 28
Tamba Maru	Apr. 18	May 16
FROM NEW YORK		
City of Bombay	Mar. 10	Apr. 30
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Apr. 20
City of Lincoln	Feb. 26	Apr. 25
Eurybates	Mar. 2	May 10
Floridian		May 20
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Apr. 20
Netherby Hall		Apr. 15
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	May 1
Sanuki Maru	Mar. 25	May 30
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
Artremis	Mar. 7	May 10
Bandon	Feb. 25	Apr. 30
Ceylon	Feb. 7	Apr. 20
Sumatra	Jan. 8	Apr. 15
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Bessie Dollar		May 5
Canada Maru	Apr. 13	May 10
Javary		Apr. 20
Manila Maru		June 4
Mexico Maru	Mar. 23	Apr. 19
Nippon Maru	Apr. 8	May 4
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 22	June 3
Tacoma Maru	May 4	May 28
Tenyo Maru	Mar. 25	May 9
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Apr. 16

* Due date is approximate.
** Transhipment from Colombo.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on April 11, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	20-25
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	15-16
Cod	"	14-16
Pomfret	"	30-40
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	14-16
Salmon	"	18-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	10-20
Whitebait	"	10-15
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	60-1.00
Eggs	per doz	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	70-1.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	8-10
Quail	"	20-25
Snipe	"	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	"	30-40
Wild Geese	"	40-50
Woodcock	"	35-40
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	4-5
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	8-10
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	15-20
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	1.00-1.20
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Peas	"	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.80
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.60
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	"	$3.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.80
Stove Coal	"	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03 Mond. & Thursd.	15.53
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102 Sund. & Wed.	Mail 2 Fridays				Mail 1	Mail 101
9.35 Mond. & Thursd.	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10 Thursd.	1.10 Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2 71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.10		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19 26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15 23
15 12	19.38	149	dep. Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep	6.30	9.15
7		221				8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3 56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1 04	12.41
12.35	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0 54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22. 0	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9		421				10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	9.15	21.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13 28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	6 1	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Perry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15 04
7.00	7.10	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line

8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6. 5	10.45

Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line

11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
12.28	8.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai—Down**

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nan s'ang..	8.03		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.05	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.09	
SOOCHOW .. arr	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
dep	9.60		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
dep	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.32	4.14		5.41			5.14
dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.								
NANKING . . dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.58	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.37			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.46
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.26		6 50	
dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.33
dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nanziang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars
*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) **Woosung to Shanghai—Up**

MILES.	STATIONS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6 20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3 39	5.34	7.54
10.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15

MILES.	STATIONS.	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10 45	1.15	2 40	4.10	6.00	8.25
6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8 47
10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1 45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.55

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South .....dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai.....		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.15
dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.28	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu ... arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.23	5.56	7.30
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

To sell within their salesroom at Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road

ON

Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Drawing Room Suites, Dining Room Suites, Bed Room Suites, Centre Table, Book-cases, Roll-Top Desks, Office Chair, Single and Double Office Files, Ladies' Desks, Jardinieres, Silver Cabinets, Brass Fenders, Coal Scuttles, Fancy Vases, and a few lots of E. P. Ware, etc., etc., etc.

ALSO

A Small Lot of Embroidered Silks

NOW ON VIEW.

SHANGHAI IS BECOMING KEEN ON HORTICULTURE

Sir H. de Sausmarez Says, With Old Apathy Fading, Society Is Prospering

Shanghai at one time was cold as regards horticulture, but that has been overcome, interest is increasing every year, the present is rosy and the future gives every promise of being all that the most ardent gardener could desire, was the message Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, the President, gave to the members of the Shanghai Horticultural Society, at the annual meeting, held in the British Supreme Court, yesterday.

Referring to the accounts, Sir Havilland said that the most satisfactory feature was that, although they had an extremely unfortunate day for the Autumn flower show and, consequently, realised almost the minimum they might have been expected to, they were still able to show a credit balance at the bank. Certain accounts were still unpaid, but, even then, they would still have a satisfactory balance, which should enable them to look forward with some confidence to the future.

He thought that they might say that they had now tided over the difficult times which encompassed them for so many years in consequence of want of appreciation of gardening, which undoubtedly settled like a blight on many people in Shanghai. Fortunately, people were getting out of that and the membership list continued to increase.

Last year, they gained twenty odd, although there were thirteen resignations and some deaths. He wished to make special reference to the death of Monsieur Wantz, because of his interest in the society, the help they obtained from him and the assistance which he was always ready to give in connection with the flower shows in the French Settlement.

The accounts were passed and the officers re-elected *en bloc*, saving that Judge Skinner Turner is to be invited to fill the vacancy on the committee caused by his predecessor, Sir F. S. A. Bourne, resigning from the bench and going home. The officers are: President, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez. Treasurer, Mr. E. B. Heaton Smith. Secretary, Mr. D. Macgregor. Committee: Mrs. Wrightson, Madame Coursier, Judge Skinner Turner, Dr. E. L. Marsh, Messrs. A. E. Algar, J. Ambrose, F. Ayscough, E. Jenner Hogg, C. E. Rayner, P. Peebles, Way Yu-ding and Dr. Wu Ting-fang.

AN IMMENSE YEARLY DRINK BILL, SAYS ELIOT

Harvard's Ex-President Finds That America Spends Only $262,000,000 for Church

Boston, March 7.—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, has prepared a table on expenditures not classed as necessaries of life. It shows that every year nearly three times as much money is spent on drink as is expended for the next highest luxuries mentioned except tobacco. The table: Intoxicating liquors, $2,200,000,000; tobacco; $1,200,000,000; jewelry and plate, $800,000,000; automobiles, $500,000,000; church work at home, $250,000,000; confectionery, $2,000,000,000; soft drinks, $120,000,000; tea and coffee, $100,000,000; millinery, $90,000,000; patent medicine, $80,000,000; chewing gum, $13,000,000; foreign missions, $12,000,000.

MOTOR? WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co.

Every Single Bottle of Pure, Rich, Creamy Elephant Head Beer has our name on the Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Proprietors.

The Shanghai Bon Marche

17, Nanking Road

CLOSING UP BUSINESS SALE

Gents.' New Straw Hats at HALF PRICE

News Brevities

A cheque for $1,255.11, being half the proceeds of the A. D. C. production, "The Pursuit of Pamela," has been handed to the Treasurer, Volunteer Branch, British Women's Work Fund.

* * *

Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York and Cornell Universities will address the members and friends of the American University Club and will be their guest at tiffin on Monday, April 17, at 12.30 at the Palace Hotel. During the course of his address it is expected that Dr. Jenks will touch upon the moral issues of the great war. Friends of the Club members will be welcome.

* * *

This is the last chance for you to see "Cinderella," the final performance being tonight. There are very few seats left and they were going fast yesterday. The production is one of the most ambitious and successful that has ever been staged in Shanghai. Proceeds of tonight's show will go to aid crippled French soldiers. Tickets may be had at Moutrie's.

* * *

Two cases of small-pox were discovered among children in the first cabin of the C. P. liner Empress of Japan which arrived in Nagasaki from Shanghai on April 10. Her departure for Kobe was delayed by a thorough disinfecting.

* * *

A hearing in the claim filed by the California Ink Company vs. Sterling Fessenden, assignee of A. S. Fobes, was held yesterday, before Mr. Earl B. Rose, clerk of the United States Court for China, who had been appointed auditor for the purpose. The claim is for $16,549.43 (Gold).

* * *

Word has been received here that the Portuguese residents of Foochow held a mass-meeting of protest when Shanghai papers arrived telling them of the action of Consul-General Barjona against prominent members of the local Portuguese Colony. The Consul-General sentenced ten men for having circulated pamphlets attacking him. The result of the mass meeting was a telegram of protest against the action of the Consul-General, which was sent to Lisbon.

* * *

Spartacus, a great historical drama of the Roman Empire, began a four-night run at the Victoria Theater last night. This picture is claimed to be the greatest of its kind ever produced. There are six parts and it is staged as only the great Italian companies can put on such a photo-play. Thousands of people are used in the cast and the magnificent settings are like scenes from Alma Tadema. Special music has been arranged for the picture. Tickets may be had at Moutrie's.

* * *

The 43rd drawing of the International Savings Society $2,000 premium bonds will take place today at 2.30 p.m. at 69, Rue du Consulat.

* * *

We have received a copy of the first number of a new Shanghai weekly. It is called The Eastern Critic and is attractively printed. There are the usual departments—drama, sports, music, finance and book reviews—and in addition a special department for the S. V. C. The little magazine sells for 20 cents and is to be on sale Saturday of each week.

Keeping Busy

Since people have learned how much Willard Service means towards good starting and lighting, we haven't much time for loafing.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.

TEL. 2886

Free inspection of any battery at any time

Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Limited

THE public are hereby notified that from today all transfer deeds for shares in the above Company will bear the following stamp on the back which must be signed by the transferee. Existing transfer deeds can be stamped at the Company's office on application.

"I, the within-named Transferee, hereby declare that I am not a Subject of a State at War with His Majesty and have not acquired the within-mentioned shares for the benefit of such a subject, within the meaning of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916.

Signature....."

Shanghai, 15th April, 1916.

By Order of the Local Board,
ILBERT & CO., LTD.,
Local Secretaries.

9439

NOTICE

Damaged cargo ex S.S. "China" will be surveyed on Monday, April 17th, at China Merchants Lower Wharf, between 10 and 11 a.m. No claims for damaged cargo will be recognized unless exception is obtained on the above date.

China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.,
G. J. PETROCELLI,
Agent.

9437

MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker
Latest Models
Style and Fit Guaranteed

PRICES

Blouses, from	$5.00
Costumes from ..	10.00
Evening Dresses from	12.00
Opera cloaks from.	15.00
Fur coats	15.00

No. 42, EAST BROADWAY.

9345

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

24, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Attention, Ladies!

I. N. RIESNICK

22, Nanking Road. 'Phone 3557

First-Class Ladies' Tailor and Dressmaker

Solicits trial orders from the ladies of Shanghai

Orders executed with the utmost promptitude, in first-class style, and with conscientious attention to detail

Style, Fit and Finish

988

H. G. WALKER

1-A, Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals, and Commodities.

WILL BUY

Antimony, Zinc, Lead and Tungsten Ores.

WILL SELL

Quicksilver Rosin
Red Phosphorus.
Caustic Soda

9355

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

I have this day handed over charge of the Company's interests at Shanghai to Mr. L. E. N. Ryan.

H. THOMAS,
Acting Agent.

I have this day taken charge of the Shanghai Agency of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

L. E. N. RYAN,
Agent.

Shanghai, 11th April, 1916.

9396

Taiping Rubber Estates, Limited (1913)

NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders of the Taiping Rubber Estates, Limited (1913), that the Third Annual General Meeting will be held at the Palace Hotel on Wednesday, the 19th April, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 13th to the 19th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

9266

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants.....
Clerks.....
Typists.....
Overseers.....
Stenographers.....
Watchmen.....
Printer.....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

6872

The Chemor United Rubber Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, No. 13, Nanking Road, on Wednesday, the 26th April, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 26th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.
Secretaries & Managers.

Shanghai, 12th April, 1916.

9405

1

Last Day!!!

OF

HILL'S BAZAAR

(8 Nanking Road)

A Good Selection of New Spring and Summer Outfitting Goods and Household Linen still to be had

At Pre-War Prices!

9227

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poora, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8883

Arch Colonel Golf Ball at $1.20 each, $13.80 per doz.
Spalding Midget Ball at $1.25 each, $14.40 per doz
Braid's Special Ball at $1.00 each, $11.00 per doz
Captive Golf Ball at $2.00 each

Walter Dunn & Co.

A133, Szechuen Road.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"

Telephone 3482 9408

TO LET, a large bright room in Central district, separate entrance, lift, suitable for office. On view at noon, between 1 and 2 o'clock, 55, Szechuen Road, 2nd floor.

9409-A-18

TO LET, furnished flat, consisting of one large bedroom, dining-room, bathroom and kitchen attached, in Range Road. Light included. Married couple preferred. Apply to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.

9433-A-18

TO LET, immediately, 7 Monkham's Terrace, off Wayside Road, house of 4 furnished rooms, 40 taels month. Tewksbury, 5, Quinsan Gardens.

9435-A-18

TO LET, 8-roomed, well-furnished German villa, Avenue Joffre, tennis, stables, Rent Taels 125. Apply to Box 95, THE CHINA PRESS.

9415-A-15

KOREA, SEOUL: For comfortable, quiet, home-like and inexpensive accommodation, write to Mrs. Chas. Loeber.

9180

TO LET, at 7, Carter Road, excellent furnished bed-sitting rooms, facing south, with bathroom attached. Also well-furnished attic rooms, with or without board. Verandah, garden, telephone, tram station. Terms very moderate.

9080-A-17

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let, in exceptionally cool house, 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

9351

APARTMENTS WANTED

VERY SMALL FLAT wanted by a lady. Must be central. State terms, to Box 105, THE CHINA PRESS.

9434-A-15

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED a lady steno-typist, by a commercial house. Please apply to Box 102, THE CHINA PRESS, stating particulars.

9429-A-16

A FIRM in Shanghai wants compradore. Apply to Box 94, THE CHINA PRESS.

9413-A-15

WANTED, an experienced Chinese bookkeeper and expert typewriter, having first-class knowledge of English. Must be able to furnish guarantee. Wages $150 per month. Apply to Box 90, THE CHINA PRESS.

9401-A-18

WANTED, experienced Chinese bookkeeper and first-class typewriter. A good knowledge of English is essential. Good wages. Apply to Box 80, THE CHINA PRESS.

9386-A-18

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

9261

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position by young lady, as steno-typist. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 98, THE CHINA PRESS.

9423-A-15

AMERICAN, long resident Shanghai, shortly returning to the States, desires connection with capable firms re export to San Francisco and beyond. Communications to Box 97, THE CHINA PRESS.

9422-A-16

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, thoroughbred young bull-dog or cocker spaniel, for Hankow. Send photo, pedigree and price to Box 106, THE CHINA PRESS.

9436-A-21

FOR SALE, bronze reversible propellor outfit; 16 inches, 6 feet Tobin bronze shaft, etc. Apply to Box 96, THE CHINA PRESS.

9421-A-16

FOR SALE, Densmore Typewriter; special B. camera, ¼-plate, by Newman and Guardia, fitted with Zeiss Pretar lens and accessories. Reasonable offer. Apply to Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS.

9426-A-15

WANTED Second-hand Kodak, or other camera; quarter plate, film; state full particulars. Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS.

9430-A-16

FOR SALE, a 3½ h.p. "Premier" motor-cycle, in excellent running condition; free engine. Trial arranged. Apply to Box 100, THE CHINA PRESS.

9425-A-16

FOR SALE, 22 cal. Remington rifle, also 30 cal. Mauser shells. Inquire N. A. Davis, Astor House.

9427-A-20

FOR SALE, one Remington typewriter, No. 11, extra wide carriage for statistical and document work. Machine in fine condition. Price $160. One New Home sewing machine, recently brought from America. One American, Mission-style, library table, with bookcase arrangement. One oak flat-top desk, sanitary base, top, 60 x 36 inches; practically new. Inquire 10, Woosung Road.

9356

WANTED small runabout motor car. Must be in good condition. Price moderate. Particulars to Box 77, THE CHINA PRESS.

9359-A-15

WANTED Motor-cycle side-car. Particulars to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.

9359-A-15

FOR SALE, one 10 h.p. marine motor in excellent condition, complete with shaft and propellor, tools, spares, etc. For particulars, apply to Box 41, THE CHINA PRESS.

9297

FOR SALE, one 5 h.p. stationary motor, complete. For particulars apply to Box 42, THE CHINA PRESS.

9297